

THE

Library Journal

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Library Economy and Bibliography

NOVEMBER, 1913

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IV. "Where the shelves had not been full most of the books had been swept onto the floor; where shelves were nearly full the rows of books had swelled, distending the ends of case and dropping the shelves."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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"LIBRARY week" at Lake George at the close of September was the usual pleasant success. It was devoted in some measure to reminiscences of the past, which brought out strikingly the growth of the library movement as indicated in the attendance at the library meetings. In 1885, twenty-eight years ago, when the A. L. A. itself met at Lake George, the attendance at the national meeting was but eighty-seven, while library week of the New York State organization, and its visitors, brings together each year half as many again, and the yearly Atlantic City meeting shows a like contrast equally striking. In respect to the development of the official organization of the library movement on the part of states and cities, Mr. Eastman's record of library legislation, which will be given, as usual, complete for the year in an early number of the JOURNAL next year, left Arkansas among the doubtful states. Arkansas has, in fact, passed the bill for a library commission, though with an insufficient appropriation; as to South Dakota, it is not yet known whether the bill has passed. Mr. Yost's paper, referring in its title to the dawn of the library spirit in the city of Rochester, rounded up, as it were, the list of important cities in the development of municipal library systems, although Rochester, like Brooklyn, is in the stage of working branch libraries, without an adequate central library. Within the coming year, it may be added, building developments at San Francisco and St. Paul should give those great cities at least the start of adequate central library buildings, and there is scarcely any important city now left without a public library building to center attention as the cathedral centered the cities of olden times.

RESPECTING babies, these have not yet been accepted in the children's room as library clientele, nor can maidens and young men who constitute the great proportion of the library profession be expected to have much knowledge of them either personally or professionally. Nevertheless, the maidens, if not the young men, are likely to be consulted about books about babies; and partly for this reason we make an exception to the general rule of

the LIBRARY JOURNAL, to include an article not about libraries but actually about books. It is a pleasure to welcome to these columns the wife of a librarian in Mrs. Samuel H. Ranck, and the pleasant paper which she read before the Michigan Library Association should interest many librarians who are expected to stand godmother to children to the extent of supplying, by proxy of books, the information which the young mothers lack and desire.

THE Underwood tariff, which went at once into operation when the President signed the law, makes important changes in the duties on books and their material, but these do not directly affect libraries, as the clause permitting incorporated institutions to import books free of duty remains without change. The duty on books in general is reduced from twenty-five to fifteen per cent., and books in foreign languages remain on the free list, despite an attempt to make them dutiable. The "joker" in the Paine-Aldrich tariff, which made books in more costly binding dutiable at the higher rate of the binding material, has been properly rescinded. The reduction of the duty on books is accompanied by a reduction on most of the materials going into book-making, although not always on the same scale, and it is not yet clear what the effect of these changes will be on actual book prices. Leather, for binding purposes, formerly dutiable at fifteen per cent., is now on the free list, and this should certainly result in a reduction of the prices of leather in the home market, that should make library bindings done at home substantially lower in price. The complete details as to duties on book materials are given in the *Publishers' weekly* for Oct. 4. It may be added that the Treasury Department has now promulgated in the issue of Treasury decisions for Oct. 9 the ruling sent to the collector at the Port of Baltimore, referred to in Dr. Steiner's report for the Committee on federal and state relations at the Kaaterskill conference. The attention of the Treasury Department was called by this office to the omission of this ruling from the published decisions and the possibility therefore that it was operative only at that particular port of entry. The ruling referred to is an

important one, cutting much red-tape, being a common sense provision that libraries making small importations, through the mail, should not be required to go through the usual formalities of importation, provided their authority to import books, duty free, was duly registered with the local postmaster. The text of the ruling, as finally promulgated, is given elsewhere in this number.

THE librarians of that portion of the middle west whose libraries suffered from the great floods, of which that at Dayton was the most conspicuous and unhappy example, were too busy in the work of recovery and rehabilitation to say very much about their losses last spring. As all this should, however, be a matter of permanent record, Miss Clatworthy, who stood by the Dayton Library during its period of distress and has but recently resigned, has been good enough to put on record her extraordinary experiences, giving the library world some adequate notion of the effect of these floods upon the libraries involved. It is the unexpected that happens—and nothing could have been more unexpected and naturally unprepared for than these floods in the center of peaceful Ohio and the neighboring parts of the country. We heartily second the suggestion in Miss Clatworthy's article, that libraries in other parts should do what they can to make good the ravages of the floods by donations from their surplusage to the libraries which have suffered, especially in view of the fact that the suffering was well-nigh universal, and therefore reduced taxable values and possibly library incomes in sad proportion.

THE problem of the building for a university library has been solved in an original and very striking manner in connection with the new buildings of Johns Hopkins University, where the library is to be a central feature of a splendid group of buildings on a noble and worthy site. Dr. Raney not only proposes to build from within outward, which is the proper way to build every thing except monuments, but to start from the guiding thought of the seminar and its library as the nucleus or unit. By clever development of this thought, he has worked out a scheme for a university library as a collection of special libraries, each of the latter in juxtaposition with

the class-room or study-room for that subject. The result is something so new that the actual construction and operation of this library building will be watched with the greatest interest, and possibly it will form a model for university libraries of the future here and abroad. The plans which we present in this number should be carefully studied by those who have to do with the development of library buildings for educational institutions of any kind. When finished, Gilman Hall, in which is perpetuated the honored name of President Gilman, who was one of the participants in the library conference of 1853, will be a place of pilgrimage to library visitors from abroad, as well as of interest to American librarians.

THE visit last year of Dr. Schwenka, the leading librarian of Germany, and his excellent report on that visit, should undoubtedly do much to facilitate German library progress along American lines; and a similar stimulus will doubtless be felt in Japan as a result of the round-the-world journey of Mr. Imai, librarian of Osaka and representative of Japanese library interests, who has now returned to his country. American librarians will give like welcome to two other representatives of library interests abroad, again one from Europe and one from Asia, who will during November make a professional tour of American libraries. M. Paul Otlet, secretary-general of the Bruxelles Institut de Bibliographie, will devote some weeks to studying library progress and library conditions in America with special view to international relations. As a chief apostle of the Decimal classification on the continent, he is thoroughly imbued with American library spirit and his welcome is assured. Those who learned at Lake George of the work set on foot by Mr. Borden in Baroda, India, will gladly pass on to their associates a good word for Mr. Kudalkar, who, as chief of Baroda State Libraries and director of the Baroda Library School, in succession to Mr. Borden, is to carry on the good work and develop it into larger usefulness. Coöperation with him on the part of American librarians should bear abundant fruit not only in the Massachusetts of India, but in the other native states and throughout the provinces where the example of Baroda is likely to be followed.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY IS ASKING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S WORK IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY*

By ANNIE CARROLL MOORE, *Supervisor of Work with Children, New York Public Library*

"THIS library work for children is amazing," said the Danish author, Herman Bang. "I was prepared for everything else I have seen in America, but this surprises and delights me. I find it deeply interesting and full of possibilities for future generations. I should like to spend a long time in this beautiful room; I shall come again."

The author died a few days later while on a tour of the Western States, but his words have lingered in our memories along with those of other visitors, American and European, who have expressed surprise and appreciation on visiting a children's library for the first time. "Before we came to America we wondered why you were not writing more poetry in this marvellous country of yours," said a Dutch deaconess, who stood on the threshold of a children's room full of children and flooded with sunshine in one of the East Side libraries, "but how can you when you are living it like this?"

The speaker had visited a nearby settlement and playground, and had walked through streets as foreign as any in Europe before entering a library whose community is always asking for more—more histories, American and European, more Bibles, more poetry and myths and fairy tales, more Dickens and Victor Hugo, more Louisa Alcott and Robert Louis Stevenson; more books on citizenship and government, more "easy books;" and more "library teachers" capable of divining needs as well as of gratifying desires, and of diverting those inclined to read too much into other neighborhood interests.

Last June as I watched a street pageant given to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Nurses Settlement in Henry street I realized how truly the deaconess had spoken. No one of the thousands who witnessed that pageant will ever forget it. And one feels very sure that the five hundred settlement club members—men, women and children—who, by characteristic song

and dance, and costume, brought back the social life and customs of the various nationalities still living in Henry street, are richer in sentiments of pride and loyalty toward their city as well as in true folk spirit and common fund of associations and memories.

On this occasion the community asked the library not merely to furnish books, but to share in an effort to put the neighborhood into the spirit of the pageant performance. And so the library borrowed colored lantern slides of Manhattan Island in the days of the Indians, the Dutch and the English, and arranged them in combination with slides showing the library's part in the social life of the city of to-day, and invited the settlement club leaders to spend an evening at the library with their children. Oscar Wilde's story of "The happy prince" conveyed the message of the spirit of service in a great city, and a few words on practical every-day citizenship from the head of the settlement concluded an evening rich with promise for future coöperative work between settlement and library.

Since I have promised to make this paper a record of the community's interest and growing dependence upon the library, I shall make no apologies for such digressions and excursions as bring one in closer human touch with any part of our community. I feel sure that you will like to know that the Dutch deaconess was keenly alive to practical conveniences as well as to spiritual possibilities. Not long after her visit, the friend who had accompanied her wrote that the dear deaconess had died, and that one of her last wishes had been to bequeath a self-locking umbrella stand like the one she had seen in the New York branch library to the deaconess' home in Holland, in whose interest she had come to America. She had begged her friend to write for a full description of the umbrella stand.

It has been both profitable to the work and encouraging to the workers to view the field with visitors from other cities and countries from time to time. We have learned much

* Read at Lake George, "Library week," Sept. 24, 1913.

that has been put to good account before and since the opening of a central children's room in New York City. As it is now nearly two and one half years since the central building of the New York Public Library was opened, it is possible to give a fair idea of what a cosmopolitan and ever-changing community is asking from and giving to a children's department which is unusually accessible to the public.

"Isn't this the first children's library in the world?" "When and where did this idea of a children's room in a public library originate?" "Is there any literature on the subject of children's libraries?" "Are there any photographs illustrating the work which are available for reproduction in American and European newspapers and magazines and for lantern slides?" "Do you print lists of children's books on different subjects and for children of different ages?" "What are the most popular books for boys and girls?" "What kind of stories are told in the library and are visitors admitted to the story-hour?" "How does one go about preparing herself for such work as this?" These are fairly typical of the questions most frequently asked since the opening of the library.

Among thousands of sight-seeing visitors to whom a children's room in a public library was an entirely new idea there were hundreds familiar with the work in other places or in branch libraries in New York, who came for definite help in their special lines of work or for new ideas to be developed elsewhere. It was soon evident that the department of children's work in the New York Public Library would exert more than a local influence upon the production, the distribution, and the private ownership of children's books. It was also apparent that it was to become an active social factor in the homes of children and grown people hitherto unacquainted with public libraries, as well as in the homes of the immigrant children already reached through the branch libraries, the traveling libraries and the public schools.

Authors, editors, illustrators, publishers and their representatives; members of the dramatic profession and social workers; interior decorators and representatives of motion picture companies; parents, teachers, tutors and governesses were all numbered among the first visitors to the children's room who made

use of its books and pictures on equal terms with the children. From the opening day children read in the window seats, at the tables or in the armchairs drawn up to the book shelves in utter oblivion of throngs of visitors.

Brought into immediate and vital contact with all classes and conditions of society at various stages of human experience, it is interesting to note the universal spirit of civic pride and personal satisfaction expressed by the residents of New York who bring their friends to see a place they seem to feel they have discovered and who are constantly speaking or writing about it at home or abroad.

"The children's room seems to have made a distinct place for itself as a part of the life of the city," says one of the assistants in a recent report. "The public has given us confidence," she continues, "and it is not difficult for an institution to grow if it can keep in advance of what the public has learned to expect."

The problem of admitting large numbers of grown persons to a children's room without limiting its usefulness or attractiveness to children was met in three ways:

1. By the general arrangement, furnishing and decoration of the room.
2. By such a selection and arrangement of the books in the reference and reading-room collections as attracts the immediate interest of the visitor to books and to the purpose of the room.
3. By taking unusual care as to the information given to a sightseeing public and to the children themselves. The presence of an assistant with the ability to converse readily in French and German has proved of great value in explaining the work to foreign visitors and in making them feel at home.

The results have fully justified the expenditure of time, thought and energy. One man who visited the library as a sightseer came a year afterward for help with his annual problem. Every year, he said, he received a sum of money with which he was requested to buy books for an orphan asylum in South Africa. He had been accustomed to make his selection at a department store, but found it quite unsatisfactory. This year when the money came he remembered the children's room he had seen in the new library, and decided it was the very place to go for help.

He spent three hours in the room selecting sixty titles from the books suggested to him. He examined each book personally, and said that for the first time he felt genuine pleasure and satisfaction in sending the books, and that he should look to the library every year to help in the solution of his South Africa problem.

Another man came to make a selection of books for an industrial school in Ohio. Still another to choose a hundred children's books for a library in Maine. A woman connected with a Wall street bank came for a list of books for down-town office boys, in whose reading she had become interested.

A very frequent request has been for a list of books to "freshen up" a small country library. This request is sometimes made by a clergyman, sometimes by a librarian, or by a school principal, or a summer visitor who carries a pleasant remembrance of a country village whose library contains very few books for children.

Groups of children from institutions for the deaf, blind, and mentally defective have been brought to the library with the belief that the children's room would serve as an incentive to more and better reading in institutional libraries. Among these visitors may be mentioned a troop of blind boy scouts.

We recall with peculiar pleasure an elderly couple who strolled into the children's room arm in arm one afternoon. They were missionaries from a little Mormon town in Utah who had been attending a conference at Atlantic City, and who were renewing their youth in New York. They had once lived in Greenwich Village, and they had walked up Fifth avenue noting the changes. When they came to the new library the woman had said: "Of course there will be nothing in that marble palace to help me in planning for the children's library at home, but it may help us to remember how great an institution a library may become, so let us go inside. And to think," she continued, "that we should walk straight into this children's room and find the very pictures and books we need in Utah!"

While her husband was filling a notebook under her direction she told more of the history of the library in which she was interested. Through the efforts of a club composed entirely of Mormon women, with the exception of herself, a Carnegie building had

been secured. She had waited fourteen years for an invitation to join the club to come to her unsolicited, and soon after it came she was chosen to look after the equipment and decoration of the children's room in the new library.

She had had much experience in trying to interest the Mormon boys and girls in books, and fully realized what an incentive would be furnished by picture books and illustrated editions of old favorites, especially to the girls, who were inclined to be stolid. The comic supplement had found its way to them, and was extremely popular, but they had access to no other picture books or illustrations in colors.

One morning was made memorable by a visit from Mary Anderson de Navarro, who took note of the Bonaparte and other French books for the benefit of her children in England.

We looked in vain for a story Joseph Jacobs had read as a boy, and which he wanted to find for his grandson, and were rewarded for a fruitless search by the author's promise to tell the children a story some day.

Not only have the best known living authors of children's books visited the room—some of them have worked here, the most notable instance perhaps being Mr. Post Wheeler, who used the Russian books for his collection of Russian fairy tales.

The grandchildren of Sidney Lanier and of Hawthorne showed much interest in seeing their grandfathers' books on the shelves. The Lanier children were reading the Arthurian legends, and were eager to see other versions as well as those of their grandfather.

Two French-speaking Spaniards became enthusiastic over the whole educational idea of a children's library. They were glad to see "Don Quixote" in English and "Gil Blas" in French, and recommended some modern dramas for children in Spanish.

Two Secretarios from Havana sent a number of Spanish books as a gift. These books were hailed with delight by a little girl who is most anxious to learn Spanish and accompany her father on some of his frequent business trips to Cuba. Recently a teacher of Spanish in one of the city high schools offered to make a list of the best children's books in the Spanish language.

An Austrian gentleman came for sugges-

tions of American books with typical illustrations to take home to his children who spoke English. Another request was for typical American books to be sent to Holland.

An Italian secretary of an educational association writes as follows:

"We are just going to open the first children's room at our Public Library in Milan. We should like to have the best foreign children's books translated into the Italian language, and ask the best American, English, French and German publishing houses to send us copies of their children's books. We would then read and resumé them, publish the summaries in a special rubric of our 'Coltura Popolari'—'International literature for children'—and suggest them to our best translators for a good Italian translation. Would you tell us the names of American publishing houses and the titles of the best children's books—novels, ancient legends, etc.?"

A similar request was received from the Stockholm Library a few months after it was opened in 1911. It is of interest to note in this connection a visit from the library commissioner of Sweden in 1912.

A Swiss professor who had come over to give a course of lectures at one of our leading universities visited the children's room with his wife, who at once conceived of a plan for raising money for the establishment of a children's library in Switzerland by selling flowers in the streets of their native city. They were eager to find something in print which could be translated and used to rouse the people of their city to support similar work. Library reports were characterized as too statistical and technical. They were best satisfied with photographs illustrative of the work, but said they should not be content until they could give to others some description of what they had seen for themselves. The parting message of this Swiss professor was, "You are doing this children's library work with the highest imaginative conception of its possibilities, but as yet America seems to have produced no literature which can be translated into another language and give the spirit or philosophy underlying it."

From a small village in the Adirondacks the following letter was lately received: "We are anxious to formulate plans for a children's room in connection with our free library.

The room would have to be an addition to our present library building, which is a reading and circulating room combined. The children are our best and most hopeful readers. Can you give me any suggestions in regard to children's work in rural free libraries, or are there any publications on this subject with suggestive drawings?"

The selection of children's books for translation into foreign languages, a sincere but liberal and far-sighted interpretation of the work in progress in America as adapted to child life in other countries, and a practical illustrated guide for the children's work in rural free libraries are as yet unsolved needs of the work.

The growing interest of the publishers has been one of the most gratifying experiences of the children's rooms. Several houses send representatives regularly to note new books, more especially foreign publications, and to take account of the book exhibits which are said to have a marked effect on the requests for books for purchase at the shops in the neighborhood of the library. A leading importing house has entirely rearranged and classified its collection of children's books, and sends the head of this department regularly for suggestions as to the display of books. A literary critic sent by another publishing house to compare the different editions of Andersen's fairy tales was so captivated by the Swedish and Danish picture books as to postpone the work for which he had come in order to enjoy them. When he left the room he said he had spent an extremely profitable morning and was taking away many ideas for future use.

That the work of the central children's room has not lessened in interest since the opening days is best shown by direct quotations from a report for a single month during the summer of 1913.

"One afternoon at the same time there were in the children's room two students, one from India wearing a turban, and one from Germany as fair as the Indian was dark; a French lady and two Sisters of Charity, one a Mother Superior in a Canadian convent.

"At another time two remarkably interesting Russians were delighted to find among our picture books the Russian picture books they had known so well as children. They were

people of great culture, the lady the daughter of a well-known Russian author. They were full of enthusiasm over the children's room and its books, and constantly exclaimed, 'Oh! think of ——'s pleasure in this! We must tell her all about it.'

We were reminded of the Russian educator who accompanied by his wife spent several days in the children's room last year, and visited the story hours and reading clubs at a number of branch libraries. These people were keenly interested not only in the stories, but also in the practical exemplification of the principle of self-government as shown in the clubs conducted by boys and girls. Their appreciation of the spirit of fair play seemed very wonderful to these foreign visitors who had spent two years in the study of educational work in America before visiting public libraries.

For several days another Russian gentleman brought his little boy and girl to read the Russian books. The children, who could neither read nor speak English, were on their way to California with their father.

Two little German boys who had just come from Germany and had been two days in New York spent an entire afternoon reading German books. Their grandfather had much difficulty in persuading them to leave the children's room. Next morning they came again with their parents, and while their father and mother were looking about the room the boys found German books for themselves, and begged to be left at the library while their parents went sightseeing.

Two Italian gentlemen quite lost their dignity over the Italian Pinocchio with its fascinating illustrations. One of them was studying educational work in America, with a view to introducing new ideas on his return to Italy.

We have also had the excitement of costumeing a fairy tale party given at Newport. Two costume designers worked in the room day after day copying fairy costumes from Dulac, Walter Crane and Warwick Goble. Every day there have been visitors searching for costumes to copy or for characters to fit costumes. It was the men who had the costumes and were looking for characters. After a long search one man came to the desk and

gleefully showed the picture of the Wicked Uncle in "Babes in the wood," illustrated by Randolph Caldecott; he said that his costume just fitted that character. "And besides," he continued, "I remember the story now, and remember that the coming of the uncle into the tale always thrilled me. Yes, now I shall be that very man."

Another man read "Peter Pan" all the way through, so that he could represent "a truly good pirate Smee." The name Smee caught his fancy, and he thought he could manage his costume. Most of these people, well known in social circles, became much interested in the children's room and its work, and said that they should come often to renew their childhood by looking over the fascinating books.

The re-creation of childhood—is not this after all the ultimate gift of a children's library to any community?

"All the things you put around in the library to make it look pretty don't seem to mean nothing to us when we're kids, but we think about 'em afterwards. I've heard lots of fellers say so, only they'd be *ashamed* to tell you." The boy who said this had been counted for several years as an adult in the branch library to which he had first come as a small boy.

The test questions that I would apply then to the department of children's work in a public library, large or small, are these:

1. Does the work show elements of strong vitality to any one sincerely interested in children?
2. Is the book collection adequate to the cultural needs of the community?
3. Is the library service intelligent, active, and sympathetic?
4. Is the library *growing* with its community?
5. Does the library believe in its children's work as an integral part of a civic institution, or does it merely tolerate it?

"In whatever exploration or pioneering we may do we must endeavor to let our work be the center of as much as possible, and refuse to let that pass for work whose affinity with life is narrow and whose range of influence is small."

BOOKS ON THE CARE OF BABIES *

By MRS. SAMUEL H. RANCK.

In looking up this subject I find that there are about as many books on the care of babies as there are cures for rheumatism. Both babies and rheumatism are most absorbing for the time being, but the fact that there are so many sure rules for the care of one and the cure of the other immediately leads one to suspect that neither subject, although both are as old as humanity, is exhausted. This I fully believe is the fact.

Before discussing individual books it may be interesting to consider baby literature, if it may be so styled, as a whole. In general terms the author of a book on the care of babies must have some knowledge about babies and some theories. There are three classes of people who fill these requirements—mothers, doctors and nurses. Now a mother, if she has more than one child, or perhaps two, is handicapped in two ways—she either knows her own children very thoroughly by being with them so much that she has no time left for writing about them, or else (as is likely if she has a large family) her theories are so hopelessly upset that they are useless for others, and experience without theories is not the fashion just now. But if she has only one child, while her theories may be in good condition and she may have enough time, her actual knowledge is slight, for she thinks all children should do as her child does. This is manifestly untrue. There is nothing which will convince one more surely of the fallibility of "laws" than the succeeding children in the same family.

The other two classes of authors—doctors and nurses—are more on a par. Both see children mostly, however, when they are ill or not normal, and a sick baby is not like a well one. If doctors and nurses have children in their own immediate families they fall into the class of mothers again. They can and do study children in the mass, where comparison is easy, in institutions, but a child in an institution is not in normal surroundings, and it seems to me impossible for a child to react psychologically the same in an orphan asylum as he would in a home with his own parents and brothers and sisters. There is probably, of course, less var-

iance in their physical reaction. After they are past their first month it is not until they get to the kindergarten age that normal, well children can be studied in the mass, and by that time they are no longer babies.

You can readily see that even though we have all been babies ourselves it would be more easy and more accurate to write a book on the care and feeding of lambs and calves and baby pigs than it is to lay down the law for our own human babies. However, there seems to be no lack of books on the subject, whether the authors know very much about it or not. This is partly due, no doubt, to the great need for such books. A young mother may love her baby to distraction, but if she has never been thrown with children and has no mother herself her instinct is distressingly limited when it comes to modifying milk and caring for the baby in general. What instinct would ever lead a mother to know that irregular respiration and a very rapid pulse are normal in a baby? Or that his temperature will run high for very slight cause? Or that he will stay bow-legged for some time after he is born? Or will answer the hundred and one perplexing and perpetual questions that come up. No book answers every question, but with all the books, and the family doctor, and one's own common sense and a sense of humor (which helps out in an emergency wonderfully, and often keeps one from taking slight disasters too seriously) the young and unskilled mother may take heart and find that her baby is, after all, the veriest comfort in the family, just as it ought to be, instead of a white elephant on her hands.

All books on babies nowadays give much space to the artificial feeding of infants, due probably to the increasing number of bottle babies, and the dreadful mortality among them. Thanks to the study of bacteriology and the chemistry of milk there have been tremendous strides in this subject recently, and the death rate of children under three years much lowered. There are whole books on the subject, as for instance, Dr. Joseph E. Winter's "The Feeding of Infants", and Dr. Henry D. Chapin's "Theory and Practice of Infant Feeding." Dr. Winter's book is a thin little volume devoted entirely to modified

* Read at the meeting of the Michigan Library Association, Muskegon, Sept. 11, 1913.

milks, with the most explicit directions, while Dr. Chapin's is more elaborate and includes also much on the chemistry of milk, and the diet of children to the third year as well as their growth and development to that age.

Great strides have likewise been made in other directions besides the modification of milk. This was brought forcibly to my mind by looking through a book on sick children by Fonssagrives, translated in 1872, and which is still occasionally referred to by very recent authors. While he is unusually advanced in fresh air ideas, he still advocates leeches and emetics as routine remedies. And in the matter of contagious diseases his only anxiety about the length of what he calls the "seclusion" of the child is for the welfare of the patient himself, with no thought of the possible exposure of others. It is hard to realize that forty years have wrought such a revolutionary change in ideas.

A book to cover the "care of babies" must, however, do more than care for them when they are sick or feed them when they are well. It must, as Dr. Starr puts it, tell how to meet "the ordinary emergencies of early life," which means that it must deal with diet, clothing, bathing, exercise, sleep and development, as well as the usual ailments of a child until the doctor comes. It must always be kept in mind that no book on the care of babies can supplant the physician, but it should certainly supplement him.

Of the modern books there are four in particular that stand out in my mind as being of exceptional value to any new mother. They are Dr. L. E. Holt's "Care and Feeding of Children," Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith's "Care of the Baby," Dr. Francis H. MacCarthy's "Hygiene of Mother and Child," and Louise E. S. Hogan's "How to Feed Children."

Dr. Holt's "Care and Feeding of Children" is pre-eminently a satisfactory book for a mother—sane, explicit, concise, and not too bulky to hold in one hand while the baby is in the other. It is written, unfortunately, in the catechism style, which is always trying. It is, like almost every other book on babies, very positive about everything, and utterly devoid of interest or humor as reading matter *per se*. It is a surprising fact that most baby books are very stupid reading. The human touch that Dr. Osler is able to put even into a treatise on medicine written for

students, is generally lacking when it comes to writers on babies. All the authors tell one to see that the baby has the right amount of sleep—no rocking, no persuasion of any kind—just make the baby comfortable, lay him down and see that he sleeps. Now, if the baby came properly standardized into the world, this would probably work out right every time. But, alas, it doesn't, and neither Holt nor any other authority offers any real help for the exceptions to the rule. Holt has also written a large book on "Diseases of Infancy and Children," which is really meant for the profession, but which is of great value to a mother, too.

Dr. Crozer Griffith's "Care of the Baby" is somewhat more detailed than Dr. Holt's book, his milk formulas a bit different, but on the whole of about equal value, but less easy to refer to. He gives a valuable table of infectious diseases with symptoms, date of incubation, time of quarantine, etc.

Dr. MacCarthy's book covers about the same ground and has the great advantage (as has Dr. Griffith's to a certain extent) of allowing for more variation in children than most of them do.

Mrs. Hogan's "How to Feed Children" is of use because of its excellent menus, and the ingenuity of the recipes she offers by which the child's simple diet is given daintiness and variety. It is full of useful ideas, but very much more scant (as the title indicates) in the matter of the actual care of the child.

These four books I have found to be of the most value to me, and Holt's is the best of them all. But this meagre list is by no means exhaustive. There are scores of others—some good for one thing and some another and all worth reading by a puzzled mother. Notable among these are Dr. Louis Starr's "Hygiene of the Nursery," Emily L. Coolidge's "Mother's Manual," which tells of the baby month by month, Marion Harland's "Common Sense in the Nursery"—old fashioned somewhat and not scientific, but as she says, "common sense," Mariana Wheeler's "The Baby, his Care and Training," and Nathan Oppenheim's "Care of the Child in Health." Not in this class at all, but still very keen and comforting is Josephine Dodge Daskam Bacon's charming "Memoirs of a Baby." It is only a story, not scientific nor in any possible way a text-book, but it is inspirational and very human.

Then there is another class of books, none of which I will mention, for they ought to be shunned. You can spot them by their terminology. When you find a book where a baby is a "babe," his bath an "ablution," and his mother a "female," don't read it nor pass

it over the desk to the public, but suggest Holt or Griffith instead. In doing so you will not go wrong, but will probably help out some poor, anxious mother who is searching for something that will help her in the care of her own precious babies.

OHIO LIBRARIES IN THE FLOOD

BY LINDA M. CLATWORTHY, *Formerly Librarian Dayton Public Library*

In the titanic devastation which swept the river valleys of the state of Ohio March 25, 1913, destroying hundreds of human lives and millions of dollars' worth of property a number of public libraries were caught in the general disaster. The most serious losses were at Piqua, Dayton and Hamilton, in the Miami valley, at Zanesville, on the Muskingum river, and Findlay, in the northwestern section. Other libraries, as at Chillicothe, Columbus, Miamisburg and Middletown, lost chiefly books in circulation.

No official report seems to have been gathered thus far from the stricken libraries, and this personal account is based upon correspondence between librarians both during and since the trying days, when common disaster and common problems drew them together as never before.

At Piqua the Schmidlapp Free Public School Library, a two-story building on the street level, received the waters to the ceiling of its main floor. The reference and circulation departments were destroyed, the Children's and document collections being preserved on the upper floor. The book loss was 8500 volumes, with only about 100 restored out of a large number salvaged. Catalogs, accession books and shelf lists were ruined. Miss Jessie Masden, the librarian, writes that they were able to open the reading rooms again just three weeks after the flood "before people lost the library habit," and that they kept up a surprisingly good circulation with the few books and periodicals remaining. The Carnegie Corporation has given the Piqua Library \$10,000 to replace its books, and Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, the original donor of the building has offered \$1000 for repairs, so that this library is probably better started toward complete rehabilitation than any of the others.

In Hamilton, midway between Cincinnati and

Dayton, the library building was practically demolished, the stack and reference rooms being, as the librarian, Miss Hattie S. James, writes, "swept out of town." The architect reports that nothing can be done to the building. The loss is 13,000 volumes, as well as pamphlets, clippings and local history. A few broken sets of magazines difficult to replace were dug out of the mud and dried. The work of restoration has not begun, as the entire town was terribly damaged, and Hamilton's problem is so big that work necessarily moves slowly.

In the John McIntire Public Library at Zanesville, Miss Alice Searle, the librarian, reports that the water filled the basement almost to the ceiling, destroying 5000 books and most of the equipment. The volumes destroyed were one-third public documents, one-third periodical sets, and the remainder were rare editions and old books. About half of the 5000 were shoveled out in the mud, and of the others very few can be restored. The building was not damaged except the windows and doors. The loss is estimated at \$5000 and restoration is proceeding slowly.

At Findlay the water reached the two lower shelves of the library, and the library had to be closed for three weeks. The loss was 800 volumes and 150 bound and many unbound magazines. Miss Mary B. Morrison, the librarian, writes that while the loss will cripple the library for a while, yet they hope in time to replace the damage. The loss is estimated at \$1000.

At Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, the loss was entirely in the basement, and comprised sets of magazines, state documents and newspaper files.

In the Dayton Public Library the water filled the central building to a height of over sixteen feet, from the basement floor to over

four feet on the main floor. In the reference room, which is slightly below the main floor level, the water was six feet deep. As the entire two floors were lined and crowded with books owing to congestion of library space, this meant a total ruin of the basement departments, including the Children's library, Medical library, Carnegie branch book collections, federal, state, and municipal documents, pamphlets and picture collections. On the main floor the ruin included practically all the reference books, portions of all the periodical sets, and 20,000 circulating books. The total book loss was over 45,000 volumes. Most of the card catalogs, all of the shelf lists and official records in offices and departments were inundated, but saved by heroic effort on the part of the staff. All basement equipment was ruined, and on the main floor most of the cheap glued desks, bent-wood chairs and filing cabinets were damaged beyond repair.

The material loss in books, building repair and equipment has been conservatively placed by the trustees at \$85,000. Only those most intimately acquainted with the prodigious personal work that has gone into the building up of the Dayton library can appreciate the full loss. The preservation of shelf lists, saving the record of careful book selection, was cause for special gratification to the librarian.

This brief resumé indicates the extent of the library disaster in Ohio, as far as the writer has been able to ascertain. But figures can give no adequate conception of the havoc wrought in these libraries, and no one can have any realization of the horror and desolation of those scenes save through participation in them. The Dayton disaster was perhaps typical, and will be described as personally experienced by the writer, who for eight years previous to and for six months after the flood was its librarian. It was an experience unprecedented in library annals, with treatment unprovided for in library school curricula or library literature. It is to be hoped that the lessons learned by the participants may contribute something to professional knowledge later on. At this distance the life-lessons of courage, belief in human kindness and self-sacrifice and the sacredness of human life, together with a readjustment of values in society and its forces, loom largest.

Seven members of the library staff and four

of the trustees had their homes in the flood. The janitor, Mr. Harvey, the head of the Circulating department, Miss Althoff, and the supervisor of book repairs, Miss Walter, to whose homes the library was most accessible, went to work early in the morning before the waters reached the downtown district, and the two former were marooned along with others on the museum floor for fifty-four hours without food or drink, being rescued Thursday afternoon by boat. Too much credit cannot be given to each and every member of the staff, who rallied to the saving of the library as quickly as each could extricate herself from home or relief duties, and whole-heartedly laid her hands to any task assigned in the great salvage and cleaning problems of the ensuing weeks.

The library building is a two-story and basement stone structure, situated in a park two blocks directly south of the point where the Mad and Stillwater rivers unite before curving around the old town, and lies in what many suppose to have been the original river bed. This accounts for the strength of the current, which, flowing ten feet over the levees, poured down upon the library rapidly, filling the basement through broken windows and oozing up the registers and floors; its muddy waters sweeping the building for forty-eight hours and carrying thousands of books off their shelves.

Those in the museum could see the desolation being wrought in the interior, from the plate glass window on the stair landing, and all night long could hear the bumping of floating furniture and the occasional collapse of a bookcase, but were powerless to reach or save the library. Their attention was directed to the fires which burned out the business blocks to the west, fires originating across the street from them. After dark these fires cast lurid reflections across the intervening waters, and the cries of people marooned in buildings in the path of the fire made night hideous. An Indian birch-bark canoe from the museum was called into requisition to forage for food, but was upset on the return trip, and while the occupants were saved the food was not. It was not till the third morning that the waters sufficiently receded for the militia to allow people on the streets.

On a rainy Monday afternoon following a

drenching Easter Sunday the librarian had closed her desk early to take a car across the river to her home in Dayton View, in answer to a telephone call that there was seventeen inches of water in her cellar, which threatened to put out the furnace fire. At ten o'clock that night a guest had left her house and walked across the bridge without noticing anything particularly ominous about the river. Tuesday morning, in response to the general alarm, she rose early and started for the library, only to be stopped with scores of others by the flooded streets across the bridge. A friendly manager of a large manufacturing plant near the library took her in his auto around to every bridge in the vain endeavor to get over, meeting the same impassible streets everywhere. For three days the librarian and those of the staff who were not in the flood served in the relief work which was organized before the waters reached their height, in the churches and school houses on the edges of the stricken city. No word was brought over as to the height of the water downtown.

Friday morning, when dry land again appeared, the librarian hastened into town. The library interior was a scene of ruin. Floors were covered several inches deep with black, slimy, sticky mud into which books were imbedded as a thick carpet. Furniture was overturned, wooden book shelves warped and fallen and heavy card catalog cabinets lifted and carried far out of place or overturned face down in the slime, a typewriter on its face in the mud, the office and catalog room closed by the swollen walnut doors. The mud was too wet and heavy for immediate removal, so the building was opened for drying and the following hours spent in seeking workmen, shovels, wheelbarrows and rubber boots. For once a staff chiefly of women were at a disadvantage. At first only four men and the messengers of the staff could be used, and by scouring the city three or four sturdy Germans from the car works were added to the staff.

The plan of campaign was first to shovel out the six-inch deep mud on the main floor, so as to get at the wet books left on the shelves and the records. Work was begun at the front entrance, the boys scooping the black slime out of the doorway and hall with the big snow shovels and letting it slop down the

flight of stone steps into the park. As work progressed into the building wheelbarrows were filled with the mud and wheeled down planks laid on the steps, and finally the barrows were merely emptied at the sides of the porch, heaping the drying heavy stuff twelve feet high at the sides. When the reading rooms were reached tons of books imbedded in the mud had first to be removed, and many of them skinned out of their covers proved white and worthy of drying also. There being no place to set them up to dry, planks were brought in from a mass of salvage piled up outside and laid across tables and chairs. The first books, lacking time and space for opening up, were piled flat on these to a height of several feet. In the periodical room the standing walnut cases had to be demolished, owing to the full shelves of heavy books having pushed out the ends of the cases, precipitating the whole mass. Frequently as the men worked could be heard the dropping of shelves, so the constant loss of books went on, keying us up to still more strenuous work.

Meanwhile the basement had not been entered for lack of help and being considered hopeless. Through the heavy screens left in the children's room windows could be descried dimly a scene like a veritable charnel house. But through the basement lay the way to the furnace, and to get its fire started seemed our only hope for drying the books. Tuesday the librarian noticed a gang of men working at the debris in the street nearby. She went out and asked the foreman to give precedence to saving the library. At once a gang of thirteen men, rubber-booted and with shovels, filed into the basement door and went to work. They proved to be gardeners from the National Cash Register Co., offering gratuitous services to the city. In two days they shoveled out forty wagon loads of mud, books and debris from the children's and document rooms, and with the help of the janitor dug a path to the furnace.

Thursday enough mud was out of the main floor to allow all the members of the library staff to begin the labor of saving books and records. What was worth doing and how to do it no one could tell us. One thing we knew, most book paper stands water soaking, but the problem of drying without warping or mildewing seemed almost hopeless.

In the main floor and book room, where

were shelved 40,000 books in wooden cases, the four lower shelves had been in water. Where the shelves had not been full most of the books had been swept onto the floor; when shelves were nearly full the rows of books had swelled, distending the ends of the cases and dropping the shelves, leaving the row of books suspended. Using a crowbar the books were forced out. The crowding had kept the mud from getting into the volumes, and from these shelves were obtained most of our salvage.

Two weeks after the flood the shovel brigade finished its work, though quantities of wet mud were found between the ceiling and under the floors in the children's room as late as June. The next process was to scrape the dry mud out with hoes and then streams of water were turned into the book rooms before the spaces were sufficiently clean for drying the books. Then quickly the entire staff sorted the books and stood them up all over the main floor, on empty shelves, down aisles, on ledges, everywhere that offered a clean drying place. For two weeks the furnace fire by night and outside air by day did their work, but with a saturated and damaged building a high temperature was impossible to obtain. In the county recorder's office the manuscript volumes were hung on poles and the temperature raised to over 120 degrees; at the library the thermometer at no time could be made to register more than 65 degrees.

In the reference room, when finally the steel roller shelves could be taken to pieces so that books could be extricated, the art books and portfolios were laid out or hung on wires to dry. These volumes were constantly turned. Of course all heavy calendered papers, such as in Latham's "English homes," stuck together like bricks, but colored plates on porous or linen paper, as Racinet's "Costume historique," dried perfectly, some plates seeming all the brighter for their bath. All volumes that were saved will have to be trimmed, pressed and rebound.

Upon consultation with our local binder it was decided worth while to make an effort to save the extended files of local newspapers in the basement, one of the Dayton Library's cherished files dating back to the earliest days of the city's history, and of which none of the three newspaper offices had a duplicate. A

barn was secured four miles out in the country, with helpers to lay out and turn the books, and the loan of a motor truck secured from the military. When the work of removal began it was necessary for the librarian personally to visit the military headquarters each day to beg for a truck, and it took just eight days to remove the 450 folios to their place of drying. Most of the volumes were saved, however, though the expense of drying, rebinding and rebuilding their shelves will be close to \$1000.

On Thursday of the week following the flood the catalog staff were able to set to work upon card catalogs and shelf lists. One of the catalogers had reported for duty, thoughtfully carrying shoe boxes under her arm, and this suggested a plan. A hundred more shoe boxes were secured, the swollen shelf list cabinets were quickly ripped apart and cards were loosened up and transferred. When the cards were brought to light they were still saturated, and though the water had entered ten days previously the files had a coat of wet mud on their top. This fine silt permeated everything in the city even "water proof" metal deposit vaults and tin boxes within them. Stains from this composition we were unable to remove, though after it had dried our book repair department often washed off the sediment. The periodical record cards had to be scraped to bring the ink to light for copying.

We had at first no heat or space to dry the cards, but at length the radiators gave out enough heat to warm the catalog room, and finally all the cards were carried to the book room balcony where light and sunshine finished the work. Our purpose was to facilitate drying by allowing free circulation of air, thus preventing mildew, and to remove the drying mud. Some retracing was done where writing was obliterated, but most of that was left for the future. In very few cases will there not be some clue to identification.

The card catalogs were treated in the same way. The general catalog to classed books (containing, happily, duplicate author cards, with tracings to the children's books whose catalog was lost) was given the most time.

Of its 210 trays, only about 60 remained above water line, but all except one thirty-tray cabinet stood erect, so that none were in

the water as long as the other records. Most of these cards were quite legible, though much of the ink, especially the hektograph and red inks, ran badly. Printed cards, of course, were not damaged. We had no trouble with any cards in regard to warping or mildew. The fiction catalog with less treatment was in much poorer condition, and an old catalog to which no time could be given was found, when opened, to be a mass of mould and mildew.

By May 12 the main floor was clear for opening and a thorough invoice taken. The invoice showed a flood loss of 45,000 volumes and an undamaged library remaining of 47,990.

The staff had probably handled fully 10,000 books in heroic endeavor to save. From these at last 2500 were culled as worthy of rebinding. They included only books of value. Many rare portions of periodical sets and expensive reference works were among them. Probably a thousand books were dried which proved not of sufficient money value to make the rebinding worth while, and a thousand others proved too mud stained or mildewed.

The dried salvage not kept was sold for old paper. It should be mentioned that the above figures were considerably increased through the loan desk returns and reports from books in circulation. About 900 children's books were returned from unflooded homes and possibly half the adult books which were out at the time. It was necessary to keep the library open for book return from the beginning and to put paid advertisements in all newspapers to remind people of their books. One little boy said he took his library book with him in his blouse when he was rescued by boat from his flooded home. A young man offered to pay a large fine on a technical book returned some weeks later, because he had had it to study when marooned and it had been such a companion.

The saving of records was cause for very special gratification. Those saved (after considerable copying and transfers) are the numerical record of borrowers and borrowers' certificates, periodical and bindery records, gift lists, bills, voucher files of the past six years, ledgers, most of the order lists for the new Carnegie branches, shelf lists, board minutes, etc. Those lost completely are the children's and medical catalogs, Carnegie branch cata-

logs and shelf lists, government document shelf lists, and many departmental and office reports. Considering that not one of these records escaped the water, and that the filing places were full of mud and often out of place, the work of the staff was most commendable.

The library opened for use two months after the disaster, all departments being rearranged and accommodated on the main floor, while the basement continued indefinitely out of commission. Fortunately Daytonians were too busy cleaning their own premises for a while to keep many of the library staff engaged in attending to the book circulation. Reference calls were as varied as ever, but happily comparatively few, for a reference librarian's greatest humiliation is to be unable to answer questions, and the Dayton Library had not even one complete cyclopedia.

The city, however, needs the library as never before, because of the loss of almost all private libraries and the greater necessity for recreation in the strain of city-wide rehabilitation.

Our people have felt the loss keenly. Many a visitor, on seeing the interior of the library for the first time since the disaster, has said: "Oh, I have lost so much, but I never dreamed I could lose the library. It has always been my greatest pleasure." People would wander among the shelves in a dazed way looking for familiar titles, or turning to the library for the first time, looking for book tools lost from their own collections would fail to find satisfaction.

As rapidly as possible the 2500 salvaged volumes were hurried through the bindery and returned to the shelves, and another 2300 volumes, selected as most needed for replacement, were purchased. By Sept. 1 fully 10,000 books had been ordered, including 7770 for the new Carnegie branches. The Carnegie Corporation came to the rescue of the branches, and gave the trustees \$15,000 for stocking them with books. All back numbers of current periodicals were donated by the publishers, and a careful list of bound periodical losses was published in local papers and sent to a few other libraries in the hope of securing duplicates.

By the middle of August over two thousand volumes had been accessioned as gifts. Day-

ten people who saved any of their own books have been thoughtful of the community's needs, and many a touching gift has been brought in by our patrons. Publishers and booksellers have been generous in their prices. Several libraries in other cities have been most kind in offering duplicates. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* published an appeal on behalf of the medical department, and several hundred valuable medical works have already been placed on the shelves besides a gift of about 300 volumes just received from the John Crerar Library, of Chicago. The secretary of the A. L. A. was most prompt and helpful in every way, and his messages and advice were deeply appreciated in the first days of distress. The local Woman's Suffrage Association with splendid civic spirit undertook to raise money among the women of Dayton to restore the children's department, and by meetings at private homes and clubs and weekly luncheons aroused increasing appreciation of the loss to the city's children and raised, even during the hot summer months, over eight hundred dollars. A beautiful book shower dropped upon the children's department from a number of other libraries, chief of which was a perfect gift of over seventy new books from Miss Moore and her staff of the New York Public Library.

A city government practically bankrupt before the flood and with innumerable repairs to be made is hardly in position to do much for the library. The new commission form of government, since adopted, will do much to restore city finances, but library and school funds are not directly affected by the change. The Library Board hopes, however, for some increase in its appropriation for a series of years to enable it to gradually build up the book collection. In the steady recovery which Dayton is making from the flood the library will take its due place, and time and broad policy in management will restore this Dayton institution to even fuller and finer service to the community.

If it be not out of place for an ex-Ohio librarian to make the plea, I would ask that every library, public and private, and every library association in the country look to its own full stores to see if there be not some gifts they can make to hasten the day of complete restoration to these Ohio libraries.

GILMAN HALL—THE NEW LIBRARY OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

CONSTRUCTIVE work on Gilman Hall, the new library of the Johns Hopkins University, began last May, and should be completed by June, 1914. This is the first of the major buildings to be erected at Homewood, the future site of the whole institution except its medical department. Homewood is a finely wooded tract of 124 acres, lying along Charles street two and one-half miles north of its intersection with Baltimore street, the center of the city. There were originally 170 acres, but by terms of the gift a strip of 52 acres was cut from the western and southern sides and deeded to the city to form Wyman Park. Through this, enlarged by purchases, passes a driveway to Druid Hill Park on the west. The city's famous suburb, Roland Park, is a near northern neighbor, and in both this direction and to the east the highest class of development, public and private, is taking place. Homewood is the center of a region which will readily prove to be the most attractive and picturesque about Baltimore.

The original offer of land was made by William Wyman. The tract which he donated was enlarged through the generosity of several friends, notably William Keyser, Samuel Keyser, Francis M. Jencks, William H. Buckler and Julian LeRoy White, and was deeded to the university in 1902. In the intervening years much preparatory work has been done, especially in the way of organization, of grading and forestation. The arrangement of buildings was submitted to competition, and the plan presented by Parker and Thomas was accepted in 1904. The athletic field has been in use some years, and two sections of the concrete grandstand with seating capacity of 2500 are in place. The Botanical Garden, with space for 2000 shrubs, has been set out, greenhouses and a small laboratory of plant physiology erected, and in that subject graduate work is now carried on there. But it was not till the contract for Gilman Hall was awarded to Edward Brady & Son that the long dream of Homewood could really seem to be coming true.

The style is colonial throughout. This was dictated by its appropriateness in Maryland, and especially by the presence of Carroll Mansion already on the grounds in a conspicuous position.

The academic buildings form a Latin cross, with the standard parallel to Charles street. It is the arms, however, which constitute the main quadrangle. Entrance thereto is made from Charles street by a circular driveway, to which on the one side Carroll Mansion is tangent, to be offset in time by the president's house on the other. At the top of the curve stands the administration building, a portal facing both ways. Pedestrians passing through its arch see on either hand two laboratories—

chemical, biological, geological, physical—and across the quadrangle, which measures 240 x 467 feet, sits the architectural crown of the campus, Gilman Hall, with its clock tower rising 120 feet from the ground. Thus the arm-tips of the cross are made the positions of chief honor. The quadrangle forming the arms is the habitat of the institution's traditional work, except in medicine. The buildings constituting the standard at right angles to this quadrangle will enclose extensions of that work. It begins immediately to the south with the erection of two engineering buildings, presented, equipped and maintained for the university by the state, through the action of the Legislature at its last session. Future additions will lengthen out the standard both to the north and to the south of the quadrangle.

Aside from the academic buildings, the gymnasium will be placed in the obtuse angle formed by the intersection of Charles street and University Parkway, the northern boundary. The athletic fields lie beyond along the latter boulevard, and the dormitory communities are laid out to the south of the gymnasium and north of the main entrance to the grounds.

The key to Gilman Hall is to be found in its provision for graduate work in the humanities. To be sure, there are a monumental reading room of over 6000 square feet, an assembly room for faculty gatherings and other small audiences, a memorial hall beyond the vestibule, a museum of classical archeology, a treasure room, a room for photography, quarters for the library staff, a bindery, and the Johns Hopkins Press—features of great utility and in part of architectural distinction, but there is nothing particularly individual about these provisions. It is the solution of the departmental library problem that is here noteworthy. It is well enough known that at the Johns Hopkins this system is carried to the *n'th*. Faculty and librarian are wedded to it. But we recognize just as clearly that administrative efficiency therein can usually be gained only at almost prohibitive cost and after many years of confusion.

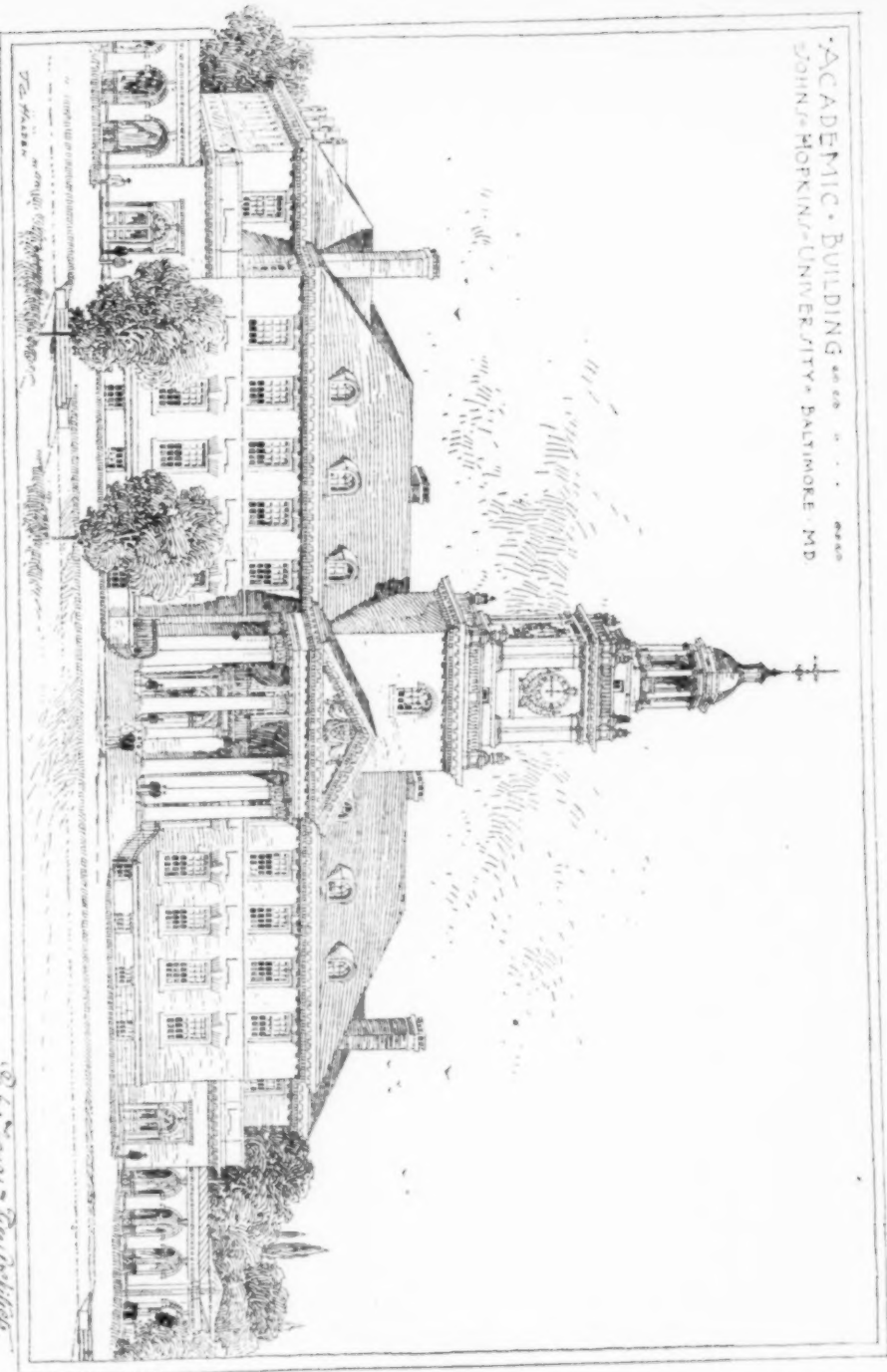
The man who is training investigators needs an office, next to this a conference or lecture room, and adjoining both the library of his subject where students find quarters and material. The problem is to federate these little communities. In our solution a square is halved by a vertical line, on the one side of which are the students and books, on the other the faculty and seminar rooms. For obvious reasons the line becomes a corridor. Faculty and students are next to the light, the bookstacks and corridor between. But the department has kindred which should be near. So a second space similarly divided is walled off parallel to the former and separated from it by a light court, across which therefore the students face each other. Then these two groups are united by a common room at the foot, in which are placed the departmental librarian with catalog, reference books, current journals, new and reserved books, etc. Departments are not only

set parallel but in superposition, also, of course, so that the libraries coming one over another admit of regular stack construction. But while the stack is of the typical Snead kind, departmental organization of it is secured by closing the slits on alternate decks, and so getting a continuous floor here corresponding to that of the building in each story. The distribution of departments is indicated on the accompanying plates. The top floor is assigned to the Historical-political group; the next to the Modern languages; the next to the Ancient languages. The Department of philosophy, psychology and education is inserted where convenient, and by a kind of accident Mathematics finds a harbor here. It can thus be seen that only three desks are needed to secure control of the entire book collection, and at night that in the reading room is sufficient. Library organization on the departmental, *i.e.*, a laboratory basis, is reconciled with an economical administrative service.

But such was not all the requirement laid upon those who framed this program. Provision had to be found here for teaching the undergraduate body in these same subjects till, as is expected quickly, that body grows large enough to demand separate quarters. So a strip of rooms were added in front and rear for offices and class rooms, and the building thus becomes a hollow square. A pretty good separation of graduate and undergraduate work is in this way temporarily effected, and yet the building is not made unfit for its ultimate purpose, for in these added rooms accommodation is found for the growth of graduate work. Across the rear is stretched the reading room also, which rises into a high vault in the uncovered center, expands into a western bow, and is connected by an artistic bridge with the Memorial Hall. Near by is the Catalogers' room, while the rest of the library staff is quartered in the front offices of this same first floor. Here too is a makeshift which, however, does not interfere with the anticipated development. The present number of undergraduate students can be handled at the reading room desk. But in time a separate delivery department will doubtless be needed. Its home, with the catalog, will be in the so-called Memorial Hall. A telephone wire is already hid in the floor. The catalog department will then come to the front, and the library business, not now inconveniently conducted will be compactly placed horizontally and vertically at the entrance. The only suite of rooms on the third floor (of which a plate is not here shown) is assigned as a place of rest to ladies, students and library staff separated, and for the men of the library staff similar provision is made in the basement.

Of the stack, which will ultimately consist of nine desks in each wing, the third through the eighth will be installed at the outset. Fifty thousand feet of shelving are being constructed now. This can be doubled later. Plans for more or less indefinite extension are in mind, if such be the line of development deemed wise in the library world when we have thus quadrupled the shelving of the old building.

ACADEMIC BUILDING
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY BALTIMORE MD



GILMAN HALL, THE NEW LIBRARY OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Johns Hopkins University

The building, which measures 204 x 160 feet exclusive of the bow, sits on a slope, so that, burying its nose in the bank, it conceals in front the basement story and half the next, thus giving the chance for effective colonial treatment and at the same time the service of four floors. The blind basement front is utilized in the storage of the Johns Hopkins Press stock, which need darkness and ready access to the university post office.

As no vehicles are admitted to the closed quadrangle, a service road passes to the rear of the laboratories and through a hidden tunnel in front of Gilman Hall. Delivery is thus conveniently made to the Press, the post office and the library's unpacking room.

The telephone exchange, which serves every office on the grounds, is so placed that the postmaster may relieve the operator at lunch hour.

Toilets for both students and faculty are on every floor, and stairways in every quarter of the building, plus an elevator or two, provide safety in case of fire, which, however, should not be expected in this structure of brick, marble, iron, concrete and terra cotta.

While many details, e.g., ventilation and lighting, may be reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* when the building is finished, a note of acknowledgment must be recorded here. The architects are Messrs. Parker, Thomas and Rice. Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., the Baltimore member of this firm, is an alumnus of the institution, and has been indefatigable in his efforts to serve his *Alma Mater* efficiently. He has succeeded, and it has been a pleasure to be associated with him for a year or more. The advisory board of architects—Messrs. Grosvenor Atterbury, Frank Miles Day and Frederick Law Olmsted—the jury which passes upon the entire Homewood development, have exerted appreciable influence not merely upon the artistic side, but upon every feature of the practical program.

The preparation of this program was entrusted by the president to Dean E. H. Griffin (chairman), Professors M. P. Brush, W. W. Willoughby, H. L. Wilson, and the librarian. From this committee emanated in every essential the floor plans here presented, though of course a heavy draught upon the architects' skill was required for whipping them into shape. When in such operations the righteous cry of the unrecognized librarian is too often still to be heard, it is a duty, a pleasant one, to state that in this case the librarian was not only placed on the plan committee, where he served as secretary and therefore its intermediary with faculty and architects, but he was accorded membership on the Homewood committee, which, under the tireless chairmanship of the president of the board of trustees, Mr. R. Brent Keyser, has in charge the whole Homewood project. If he did not in any case get what he wished, it was because he lacked the ability to convince, not that he was denied a hearing. For that put a red line under the name of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY.

WHAT THE FOREIGNER HAS DONE FOR ONE LIBRARY*

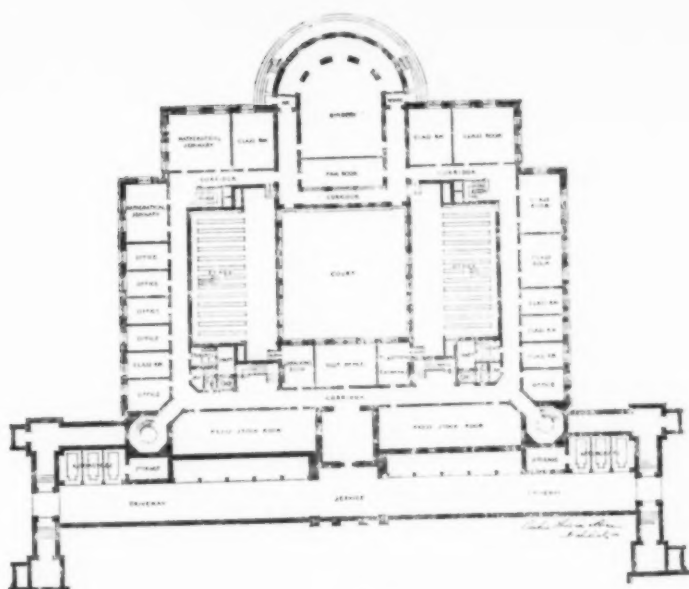
By MISS J. MAUD CAMPBELL, *Librarian Passaic, N. J., Public Library*

My experience in working with foreigners has often led me to think that while we have been busy preaching in our favorite way about American ideals for the immigrant, etc. we have not thought enough about the good in the immigrants themselves and I am glad of an opportunity to testify to the broadened knowledge, the better appreciation of a number of literatures and a wider human sympathy for which I am indebted to the foreigners with whom I came in contact during my work in a public library.

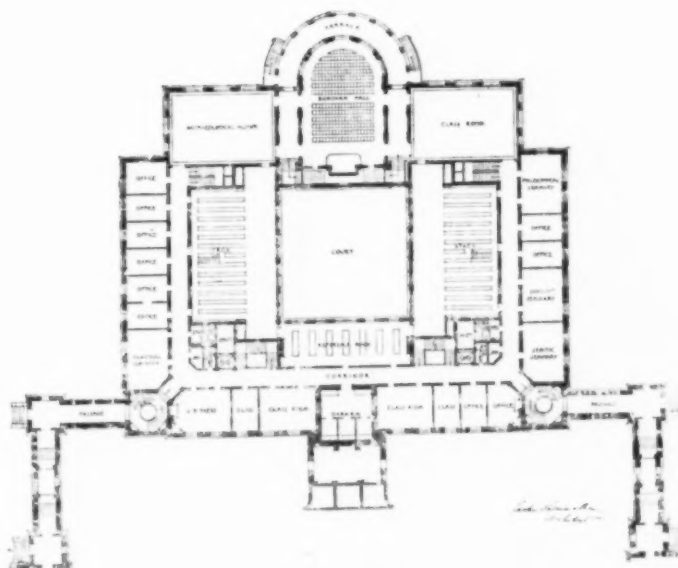
There is little doubt that race prejudice is one of our present day evils, the unreasonable prejudice against immigrant people amounting almost to a belief that they are different and not entitled to the same treatment and consideration we accord to our own race, or as sanctioned by the Golden Rule. Why this should be, I do not know, unless it is that we fear most the things we do not understand and we feel there must be something peculiar about people, who in the spirit of the pioneer, blaze their way and settle among us, earning their living and leading an independent life; asking nothing, offering nothing and showing only a stern face, until we ask their assistance. This uncomplaining bravery is the stuff that heroes are made of, but the aloofness of heroes is sometimes trying to live with and we distrust what we do not understand. Where they exceed us in virtue is perhaps in their friendly kindness, their readiness not only to deny themselves, but to make sacrifices for one another and do it with such tact that the sting of accepting help is all taken away. What they lack in social usage and American habits of living is more than made up by their more trusting faith and perhaps a finer spiritual grain which must be behind their unquestioning acceptance of the hard conditions circumstances force upon them and their readiness to overlook the many injustices of which they are so often the victims. Their uncomplaining bravery, their adaptability, their respect for authority, their eagerness to learn and ambition for their children, as well as their abiding faith in American ideals, as they conceive them, should command our greatest respect.

I think it was the work with foreigners that put the Passaic, N. J., Public Library on the library map. We had been leading a peaceful life there for about ten years, serving the public without any great effort, as the majority of libraries do in towns of about 30,000 inhabitants and on an appropriation of \$7,500.00, up to the time we were placed in a position to recognize the rights of the foreign speaking people to books in their own language as long as we were accepting their taxes in support of the library, and I think we were

* Reprinted from the *Mass. Lib. Club Bulletin* for July.

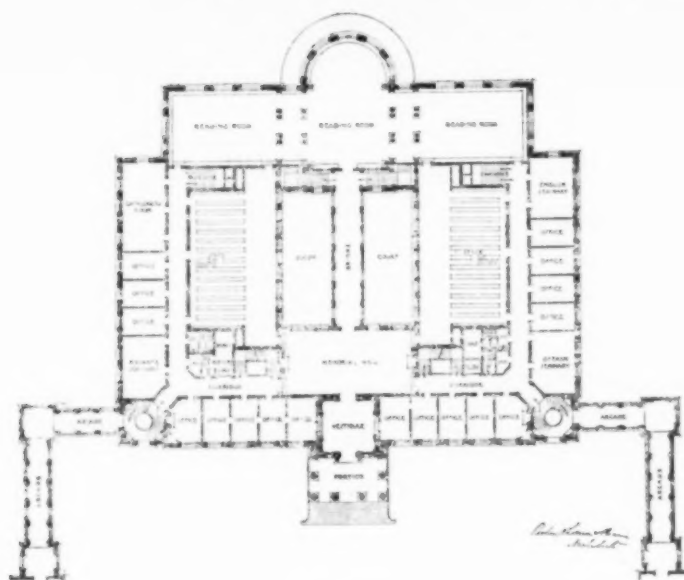


BASEMENT

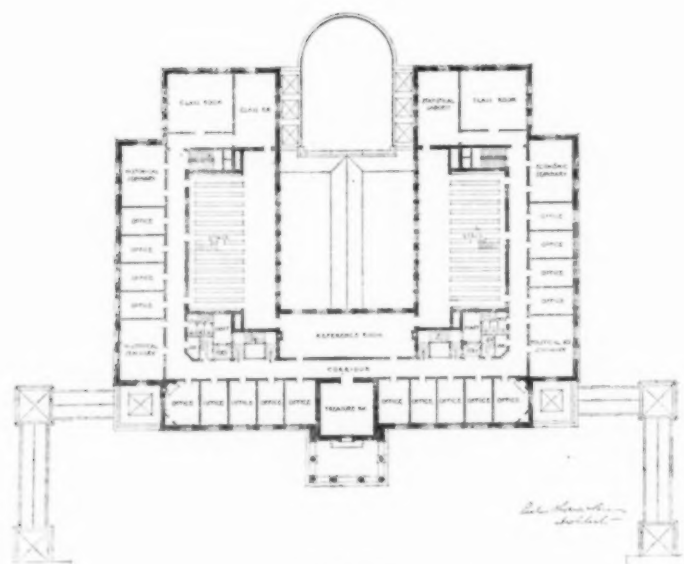


GROUND FLOOR

GILMAN HALL—THE NEW LIBRARY OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

GILMAN HALL—THE NEW LIBRARY OF JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

the first library in the East to circulate actively books in eleven languages. The year we put in 500 books in foreign languages, we increased the circulation 22 per cent, the foreign books averaging a circulation of 20 times each during the year. The last year I have figures for, 1911, shows a circulation of over 20,000 volumes in foreign languages, or about 1-10th of the whole circulation, while the foreign books form hardly 1-20th of the collection.

CO-OPERATION. From the very first, the foreigners showed us the value of the co-operation we are so fond of preaching but so reluctant to practice. When it became known the library would buy books in foreign languages, the different nationalities which formed that town's cosmopolitan population got together and made a concerted appeal to the trustees for their own books. I have with me one of these petitions. They all breathed the same spirit and were expressed in the same halting English. But what pleased me most was to see the way people of different interests had combined in an appeal for their own nationality; singing societies working with church societies, gymnastic societies and benevolent insurance societies, for when a crowd can forget their national disputes, forget their social differences, forget their different creeds and meet cordially on a matter of public good, we are getting the finest kind of co-operation and those who are working in libraries must be glad to be instrumental in calling forth this democratic spirit. We are missing an enormous power for good, if we do not work in connection with the foreign societies which control the different nationalities in all our communities, and from my own experience I would say that the reception received from them is so cordial one's head is apt to be turned, the gratitude and deference shown being all out of proportion to the effort made to assist them. Our societies did not end their usefulness with the petition, for, when in reply to their request we told the people we would have to ask their assistance in the selection of the books and were to secure them, these different societies each selected two members to represent them on a "library committee," and this was the case with every nationality, a committee composed of two members from each society and the librarian as chairman. We soon found we could rely on their advice, for they took great pride in showing us what good things there were in their literatures. When we actually purchased the books advised by the committee, the news spread like wildfire among their own people, so we usually had a waiting list long before the books were ready for circulation.

When the A. L. A. decided to publish lists of foreign books to serve as guides for librarians, I was asked by the New Jersey Public Library Commission to prepare their contribution, but if any of you think for one moment that I was able to annotate the list

of Hungarian books the New Jersey commission offered, you are giving me credit for learning I would be very proud if I could claim. It was the Hungarian societies which worked over it, it was their effort that secured the revision of it by the editor of a Hungarian paper, who has diplomas from half a dozen universities of the highest standing on the continent, and it was the Hungarian societies which got the list passed upon by the Hungarian *Publishers' Weekly* to see that all the books were available and not out of print.

We were also indebted to them for their co-operation in connection with public lectures carried on in the library. The library was meeting all the expense of the free lectures in English, but the foreigners thought it would not be right to ask the trustees to spend money for lectures which would only appeal to foreign speaking people, so if the library would grant the use of the hall, they would secure and pay their lecturer, and see that the man and his subject was acceptable to the library. They also secured the audience which in every case overflowed the hall. When the State Tuberculosis Committee had a campaign in the library, the different nationalities had their evenings at which foreign doctors made the addresses using the slides and material supplied by the state. We had these addresses in eight foreign languages in addition to English and all agreed that an Italian doctor held the audience better and got more discussion than any one else during the campaign.

It was foreigners who taught us the real meaning of advertising. They have a newspaper organization which has the name and address of every foreign newspaper published in the United States. When anything of interest to any nationality occurred at the library, it was only necessary to send the news item to this organization to have it sent to every paper published in that language all over the country. As an instance, when Mr. Carr's "Guide" came out I sent a short notice to the newspaper headquarters calling attention to its value and saw it in every Italian newspaper we took and heard it had been copied in some of the newspapers published in Italy. Could we have done this as easy with our American papers? I do not think we begin to utilize the foreign newspapers as we might in advertising the value of what we have in our libraries. They are most liberal with space, usually printing whatever you send them without cutting it at all. They will go to trouble to get information from you, too. One of the Polish papers published in Cleveland used to send all their papers to the Polish banker in our town and the subscribers called on him for their copies. This banker in turn used to send to the library every week asking if we had any library notes to send to Cleveland for the Polish paper, and it used to amuse me to see the additions to the Polish

collection in Passaic printed in that paper and seldom or ever a note of the library work in their own town. I believe there are twenty-four newspapers published in foreign languages in Boston. I wonder how many Massachusetts librarians have ever sent them news items about their library? The foreigners have similar ways of spreading information through their national societies. In April, 1906, I wanted the foreign societies in the state to endorse a bill we were trying to get the Legislature to pass creating an Immigration Commission in New Jersey, which Mr. Watchorn was kind enough to say was "the first state to treat the immigration problem in a rational and systematic way." I went to the president of the National Slavonic Society in N. Y. and explained the object of the commission to him and asked if he thought the societies in New Jersey would send a line to the Governor asking him to sign the bill. Certainly, there would not be the slightest trouble about every society sending a letter, and if letters from individuals would be desirable, those could be sent. How many would I like, say 50,000? The figures rather staggered me, but he explained it was very simple. A multigraph letter would be sent to each society from headquarters with instructions to have a certain number of members sign them at the next meeting. I afterwards saw Gov. Stokes who said he had nearly been snowed under by letters from foreigners asking for the commission and he thought his life would be in danger if he refused. The commission was appointed in April and in December, 1906, made their report, which resulted in an appropriation of \$10,000 being made by the state every year since for educational assistance for the foreigners who are probably going to become citizens. New York followed with a commission in 1909 or 1910, California came next, and I understand Gov. Foss is about to sign a bill appointing a similar commission for Massachusetts. So the little candle lighted in Passaic in 1906 has cast its beam quite a distance. You soon find that the dangerous element among foreigners is the ignorant class, so it is a matter of policy to offer them all possible assistance where we have the opportunity, but I think we always get from them more than we give.

The assistance they can give in their knowledge of books is constantly surprising. It was a foreigner who first called my attention to Cassia's "Manual" which for a long time was the only thing available on American conditions. It was an Italian doctor who first showed me that excellent little manual, "First aid to the injured" published by the American Red Cross Society, which I have, only found in a very few libraries. One large contractor thought it would serve such a useful purpose that he gave me money enough to purchase three hundred copies to distribute among his employees. It is pub-

lished in Italian, Slovak, Polish and Lithuanian and can be purchased for 30 cents in quantity from the Washington headquarters of the American Red Cross Society. When I was bemoaning the lack of a small encyclopedia in Italian, an Italian newspaper man called my attention to the Melzi Encyclopedic-dictionaries, and one published by Mr. Pecorini in New York. With these two we were as well off for the Italians as we were with much more pretentious encyclopedias for the Germans. It was an employment agent who introduced me to the "Bulletin of information." Knowledge is not confined to their own literature either; they are constantly surprising us by their knowledge of ours and will read the very best our literature contains, and it seems such a pity we use so much energy to retain the satiated novel reader, and keep on duplicating information in order to purchase the last book on some current topic of interest, when we could, with much less effort attract people to whom the stories of Paul Revere, the Pilgrim Fathers and the glory of all our national heroes comes with the charm of newness.

Jane Addams has often called our attention to the keen appreciation of the foreigner for the arts, which we are allowing to go to waste in this country and then spending all sorts of money on the children of these very people, who are steeped in the social habit and beautiful customs inherited through generations. Who could better teach their children folk-dancing, and handicrafts, and nature study than the foreigners we pack away in tenements which compel them to break every law of decent living. Dancing to them is a natural expression of innocent amusement. Until you have been to a Hungarian picnic you do not know what folk-dancing really means. The soil the sons of New England are leaving as profitless, the foreigners are causing to blossom and yield an abundant increase with the most antiquated tools and old world methods. I used to have a great respect for an organist who used to come to the library and look over our books on music and through my contact with him got rather interested in Gregorian chants, in the way we all get a smattering knowledge of things we are called upon to look up all the time. Last year I happened to be in a country district in New York state where a number of Russians were doing some construction work and where a service was conducted by the Greek Catholic Church one Sunday afternoon. I had seen these stolid, expressionless men at their work and from their appearance they would be the last people in the world you would credit with a knowledge, or love, of music. Imagine my astonishment when the service began and the whole company of two or three hundred men broke out in some of the most beautiful of the Gregorian chants; not a note of music to help them, but the voices blending in the

harmonies, just as the negroes sing, apparently without effort or instruction. It was wonderful in its volume and depth of tone and from the fact that the men were all apparently perfectly at home and familiar with that class of music. The Italians and Germans may have the monopoly of operatic music, but the Poles and Russians can teach us a good deal.

Libraries are coming to a higher appreciation of the foreigner and all he brings to us, and in urging you to consider his needs in connection with your work, I do not feel that I am asking for charity, for everything that tends to elevate humanity tends to strengthen the state, and appreciation of their many valuable gifts may prove, from an economic and patriotic standpoint, to be real statesmanship.

If I were asked to say what I had personally gained from my work with foreigners, I would have to acknowledge having become a more efficient worker, a more active citizen, more thoughtful neighbor, to have gained a truer conception of life and its values from rubbing up against them, a debt which you can see is not easy to repay.

PLEA FOR A REFERENCE BOOK COMMISSION

By G. W. LEE, *Librarian of the Stone & Webster Co.*

THERE is a book by Mark Twain called "Following the equator," which in its frontispiece shows the author looking seaward from the deck of a vessel and saying, "Be good and you'll be lonesome." I have never read the book, but have long since owned a copy, because the frontispiece attracted me. How often a book is sold on the strength of a catch-penny title, illustration, paragraph, or other single feature! And how powerful is suggestion in the hands of the salesman! Not long ago we bought a dozen volumes of a "business library," and the decision to make the purchase was for more reasons than one; but the critical reason was because of a prefatory motto to one of the chapters, which seemed sound advice to post in the hallways for the messenger boys to read. Soon after there were misgivings lest the books would not earn their shelf room, particularly when the agent for a different proposition—too dignified (?) to be classed with this one—observed, in effect, that doubtless the little business library we had purchased gave an excellent description of how things were done in 1880, while the principal new feature to be found in the edition of thirty years later was the date on the title-page. And yet I have observed that books from this set have been in well-nigh constant use by the very boys for whom they were intended. In them they can find underlying principles well stated, while the adaptation to today's methods can readily be made without much to be unlearned. But the point is, that however per-

fectly or imperfectly suited to our needs, there had been an element of luck—of hypnotism, if you please—in getting that set of books. And this is an element I would see reduced to a minimum.

As a means to this end I have suggested a reference book commission, an advisory board to help the buyer to buy what he needs and the seller to sell what is needed. To buy a good thing which you do not need is wasteful, and to sell a good thing to him who needs it not is to be a partner to a wasteful transaction.

In the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November, 1912, was an article entitled "Reference books as public utilities." I had intended this article to include comparisons both of our familiar encyclopedias and of our familiar dictionaries, but the time limit and the largeness of the undertaking made it seem more reasonable to postpone the dictionary comparisons, and to take the opportunity in that article to emphasize the need for a reference book commission. A questionnaire was sent out, and there were some helpful responses, because of which, and because of the interest shown in Part I, Miss Hazeltine, of the Wisconsin Library School, Dr. Koch, of the University of Michigan Library, and Dr. Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore), were asked to join with me in forming, with two or three others, a committee to consider plans for the proposed commission, bringing matters to a head at the meeting of the A. L. A. in 1914. Furthermore, and as a tentative working organization, the committee has been asked to assist in editing the material for the comparison of dictionaries, hoping thus to make Part II, a more pretentious undertaking and more useful for reference purposes than its predecessor.

From the present outlook it is likely that the dictionary comparisons will appear in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of December or January. We trust readers will contribute to the stock-in-trade of the commission yet to be. We want as data the experience of every dictionary user in seeking what he is after, and the nearer we can approximate this aggregate of experience the better.

As a provisional memorandum of what may be considered in the comparison, the following may be of interest:

1. Claims of publishers that this or that work is the only one truly representative, having on its editorial staff experts in every branch of learning, or that the work is the product of a hundred or more educators.
2. Drift of opinion about the various dictionaries, and a symposium of why the different ones are liked.
3. Thoroughness and consistency of the material in the vocabulary.
4. Advantages and disadvantages of doing away with the appendices and incorporating such matter in the single vocabulary.
5. The merits and demerits of India or other thin paper.

6. Up-to-dateness and thoroughness of revision of preceding editions, e.g., the including of such recent words as "hangar," and the latest botanical or other scientific nomenclature.

7. Respelling and diacritical marks for pronunciation.

8. References for British pronunciation, spelling or usages of definition.

9. Cross references in text and other matters having to do with ease or thoroughness in consultation.

10. Handiness and reliability in the smaller dictionaries.

Following is a tentative list of dictionaries to be included: The larger ones—New Century, New Standard, Oxford, Webster, New International, Webster's Universal; the smaller ones—Concise Oxford, Student's Home, Student's Standard, Webster's Collegiate, Webster's Little Gem, Websterian.

A CURRENT CHILIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

FOR the benefit of those who are working in the important bibliographical field of Latin-Americana, and who have experienced the difficulties of keeping fairly well informed respecting current publications, it seems well worth while to call attention to the new Chilean bibliographical monthly, *Revista de bibliografía Chilena y extranjera*, published monthly for the information bureau of the National Library, which began publication January, 1913.

The purpose of the review is to furnish a summary of the intellectual production of Chile and other countries as manifested through current books and periodicals, and to this end it is divided into six principal sections: 1, Sección Chilena; 2, Sección Americana; 3, Sección europea; 4, Consultas bibliográficas; 5, Crónica de la Biblioteca nacional; 6, Correspondencia.

It will be found a most important guide to current Latin-American literature, giving not only titles but, in the case of important works, summaries of their contents, and also full notice of current numbers of periodicals.

As indicated in the title, it is an official publication of the *Biblioteca Nacional* at Santiago.

C. K. JONES.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE BOURNEMOUTH MEETING OF THE ENGLISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Library Association was held at Bourne-

mouth, the popular resort on the South Coast, Sept. 1-6 inclusive. The attractions of the place were set forth in the 1913 edition of the official guide by Clive Holland and the literary associations of the town and neighborhood were described in a paper by Mr. Charles H. Mate published in the *Library Association Record*, and distributed as a separate to the delegates in attendance. The Mayor in extending an official welcome said that while he did not think that any of his auditors would wish like James I. to be chained to a shelf in the Bodleian yet they spent most of their days very close to their shelves and he believed that from every one of them there was emanating an odor of pure literature. He hoped that their deliberations would result in the production of a perfect catalog.

In his presidential address, Lord Malmesbury emphasized the importance of librarians acquiring a sympathetic understanding of the complex national life. Librarians have all of the virtues of the professed educationalist and the typical literary man with none of the petty vices and shortcomings of either. They have an infinite store of patience, tact and judgment, as well as that practical knowledge of mankind which comes from contact with the busy world. While educationalists were too apt to treat all pupils alike, librarians were ready to recognize the individuality of the reader and he only regretted that they did not occupy a more definite position in the general scheme of things. He also wished that the public library might play a more important part in the recreations of the people.

A paper on "The public library movement in Bournemouth," by Mr. Charles Riddle, chief librarian of the Bournemouth Public Libraries, had been printed in advance and was taken as read. The Bournemouth Central Library was opened in 1895 as an "open access" library and since that time the open access policy has gradually gained in popularity and was, according to the speaker, just becoming recognized as the only system of real educational value. There are now 200 open access libraries in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Henry R. Tedder gave a memorial address on the late E. W. B. Nicholson, librarian of the Bodleian, 1882-1912. The paper had a two-fold object, one being to place on record the services of Nicholson in relation to the inception and first organization of the Library Association, and the other to present a picture of a great librarian, a man of fine and striking personality, whose memory was held in admiration and affection by many old friends. After a successful Oxford career, Nicholson was appointed chief librarian of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus. Here Nicholson found a congenial field for his love of energetic reform, and introduced life into the lending library and lecture programs. He reclassified the reference library without much regard for the

* Acknowledgment of help in the preparation of this article is due the various speakers on the program who were good enough to send the writer summaries of their papers, and also to Mr. Charles Riddle, who had charge of the local arrangements, for his courtesy in sending newspaper accounts of the meeting, which have been freely drawn upon here.—T. W. K.

views of his famous predecessors Porson and Upcott, and bound old folios in buckram. There had been a conference of librarians at Philadelphia in 1876 and Nicholson suggested in the press that a similar meeting should take place in London. An organizing committee was formed and an International Conference was held at the London Institution in October, 1877. At this meeting the Library Association of the United Kingdom was established on the lines of the American Library Association. For some eighteen months Nicholson was the Honorary Secretary of the Association with Mr. Tedder as his colleague. From the year 1813 the Bodleian Library under Bandinell and Coxe had been administered with dignity by two excellent librarians of the good old scholarly order, but on the death of the last named the curators sought for a librarian of a more go-ahead type. Perhaps a cyclone was wanted to bring fresh air into Bodley, but probably no one looked forward to a cyclone which lasted thirty years. When they chose Nicholson in 1882 the curators selected a young man full of energy, a good scholar, a tried organizer, of excellent technical qualifications, a man of scrupulous honor and unblemished reputation, of lofty aims, one determined to devote his life to making Bodley an honor to Oxford and a pattern to the library world. As regards social qualities, Nicholson had the disadvantage of following Coxe, a man of great personal charm and distinction. Among the improvements made by Nicholson within the first five years of his career the following might be mentioned: an increase in the staff, the introduction of boy labor, a new code of cataloging rules, the development of the subject-catalog as well as the shelf-classification of the printed books, better binding methods, more facilities for readers, the establishment of a course of instruction in paleography, and the reorganization of the great collection of coins and medals. All this time he was dealing with ordinary routine business, superintending the cataloging which had fallen into arrears, looking after the finances and finding room for accessions. For many years the elaboration of the subject-catalog was constantly before him. In this he found a powerful opponent in Professor Chandler. On the occasion of the Bodleian Tercentenary celebration in October, 1902, Nicholson made a great effort to induce some generous donor to endow the Library, but his eloquence and persuasion were not successful. On every occasion the honor and dignity of Bodley found in him a zealous defender and as the head of a great library he always encouraged earnest students to enjoy the treasures of the collection. For three years he fought against a proposal to use the Proscholium as a bicycle stable and when two successive Vice-Chancellors erected stands, on each occasion he cleared them away. "Luckily I had my own rights," said

Nicholson in a brochure (1905). This persistent claim upon his rights may have been one of the reasons why he was not very popular among his fellow dons. The conflicts with university dignitaries extended throughout the period of his office and the pamphlets he circulated contain some of his best writings. Although his name never became associated with any book of commanding importance, he was always ambitious of distinction in letters, and from his first volume "The Christ child and other poems," 1877, his contributions to the press, though many, were all of small extent. The British Museum Catalog enumerates about 38 entries; a complete Nicholson bibliography would extend to over 50 titles. He published poetry, plays, stories, music, and wrote on folk-lore, Celtic languages and archaeology, biblical criticism, English philology, cruelty to animals, and Greek scholarship. In no direction can he be said to have achieved conspicuous success, though perhaps two books "Golspie" (1897) and "Keltic researches" (1904) were of special interest. He had the qualifications of scholarship, untiring industry, originality, a ready pen and a clear style, but everything he wrote was cramped by his fondness for unimportant detail. Among the important innovations in Bodley due to his initiative in recent years were the provision of a new reading room, the construction of the underground storage room (opened nine months after his death in 1912) and the revision of the catalog of printed books. Like all men of strong character he made some enemies, but even these recognized his noble aims, his conscientiousness, his boundless energy and love of work, his ceaseless endeavors to fulfil effectively the duties of his office. His friends, who were many, lamented the occasional brusqueness which concealed a tender heart. Even his almost tremulous anxiety to be scrupulously fair sometimes brought him into trouble. He was a great librarian and had many of the qualities of a great man. His name will ever be treasured by the Library Association.

"The public library and the tutorial class" was to have been discussed by Mr. J. Dover Wilson, His Majesty's Inspector of Tutorial Classes, but he was prevented from attending. As a substitute Mr. A. H. Garstang, of Southport, contributed a paper on "Co-operative specializing by municipal libraries." In his opinion there was among the public libraries a lack of method in studying the wants of students. He thought that every library ought to specialize in some department of science or literature, that then by co-operation among groups of libraries much might be done to promote original research. The co-operation should not be limited to the granting of access to the special collections, but inter-library loans should be established quite generally.

At the Tuesday afternoon session Mr. Basil Anderton, Librarian of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

read a paper "On planning a catalog of local literature," in which he pointed out that while certain sections concerned with the history, antiquities, dialect and local industries might be of special value, yet the literature to be recorded is often as a whole of minor importance. A catalog of local literature is therefore less useful as a guide to best books than as a key to what might be called local biography. Hence the author list should be given most attention. In the subject list the less vital sections should be abbreviated and the more notable sections emphasized. A lucid arrangement of some collections like topographical views and sometimes a mere reference to existing lists may serve to lessen labor and reduce the cost of printing. History and description will probably have to be cataloged together, just as the tendency now is to classify them together. As to surveys, views and photographs, the amount of detail to be printed will depend partly on the amount of material in the collection, and partly on the manner in which that material is arranged in the library. If there is a special collection of such things, with a special ms. or typewritten catalog into which new insertions can readily be made as occasion arises, it is hardly necessary to do more than refer in the printed catalog to the fact that the collection is available and that its contents are clearly shown in the library itself. On the other hand, the maps of a district or town are rarely too numerous to be listed separately and, of course, those of the larger districts should come first, and in each section the maps should be arranged chronologically. The books on the heraldry and genealogy of local families will, of course, need to be recorded. The interest in portraits is twofold: (1) in the artist and (2) in the person portrayed. Portraits are to be found in collective and individual biographies; they are prefixed to writings by the author and they also occur in editions of the artists' works. A complete alphabetical list of portraits of local celebrities, with the briefest possible indication of the books and periodicals in which they are found, would be a valuable adjunct to the kind of catalog under discussion. The bookplates of local people are (if armorial) of interest from the standpoint of heraldry and family history. If not armorial they often reveal something of the personal taste of the owner and so are of biographical value. If drawn by local artists they are of added interest in this respect. The question of listing the work of local artists is a difficult one, as the work is apt to be scattered in books and art journals. Illustrators of books that are in the local section would naturally receive somewhat fuller notice than those whose work appeared in books which were not local. The subject of local typography is of interest to numerous bibliophiles and booksellers. Philologists and general readers who love the dialect of their

own district would be interested in a list of all the books showing such local color. The preparation of a local catalog, if it is to represent effectually the interests of the district, is not a task to be undertaken lightly. There is a great amount of detail to be considered and we must be careful lest we find ourselves in the end unable to see the wood for the trees.

A plan for "The extension of public libraries to rural districts" was presented by Mr. J. McKillop, who asked the conference to look at the subject of the public library as a whole and quoted figures to show that the library system of the country gave 88 per cent. of the urban population and only 1½ per cent. of the rural population access to collections of literature as a public right. There were in the country two absolutely contrasted areas, the urban and the rural, and the system of local administration at present in practice was based on the difference in these areas and it perpetuated that difference. The speaker felt assured that they would not get rid of the backwardness of the country population and the overcrowding and sordidness of their town districts, until they found a way to consolidate local government. The provision and administration of libraries was a local function and as soon as they got rid of the divorce between urban and rural districts the rural library problem would disappear. The only way to do this, he contended, was to get unified authority for the whole country, including the boroughs. If they could, by some means or other, give access to books to every one who wished for it, they should work toward the breaking down of that separation between urban and rural areas and seek to get established a unified authority for the county. Mentioning some figures he said that a penny rate in the whole country would produce about £860,000, and dividing the country up into, say, ten library districts, that would yield an average of £86,000 to each district. This would place within the hands of a capable authority a sum which would be in the nature and order of what would be required to provide a sufficient county service covering all the rural areas. Again, if one had authorities covering large areas in this country it would be quite possible to provide for every class of readers. Mr. McKillop wanted to see a state of things in which anyone who could profit by the study or reading of any book should have perfectly free access to that book, either in his own home or in his own village, or at the most within a bicycle ride. The alternative to what he had suggested was a national scheme. He considered that whatever the conditions were in the towns, it was at any rate their bounden duty to remove the difficulty of children just leaving school being unable to continue their reading in the rural districts. He maintained that by establishing up and down the country in every village and parish and hamlet some sort of an establish-

ment of a public nature, beginning, let them say, with a library where information at least with reference to public affairs could be secured, they would be doing a great deal towards the future when every parish would have a sort of state house where information of every kind was available. He wanted to see more co-operation between the state and individual. He urged the Library Association to take up the matter and press for an inquiry to ascertain the causes of the terrible disproportion between urban and rural districts. They had now had a Public Libraries' Bill before Parliament for nine years and when it next came up he hoped that they would urge that the question of providing public reading in this country should be inquired into by a select committee. The Library Association ought to be now preparing evidence to submit to that committee. In conclusion he summed up his remarks under three heads: (1) The county should be made an absolutely unified authority for all libraries; (2) the function of the library should be extended indefinitely until everyone in the Kingdom had the same ready access to books that was possible in London; and (3) that an inquiry was necessary into the library system as a whole, and that it should be pressed forward at once.

Mr. L. Stanley Jast was afraid that many of the suggestions advanced were not within the range of practical politics. The Public Libraries' Amendment Bill before Parliament provided some practical machinery, inasmuch as it sought to create county library authorities and while there was nothing in the measure to suggest that the great centers of population should sink themselves in the county authority, it was a matter of practical politics to have it so. The machinery which the Bill provided would furnish a beginning at all events upon the lines suggested by Mr. McKillop, but if the matter were referred to a special committee with instructions to deal with the whole public library system of the country, then he feared that they would raise so great an issue that the Bill would be smothered, inasmuch as it would give members of Parliament the idea that librarians did not know what they wanted. They wanted more money, and while they would be glad to have more money from the state it was perfectly conceivable that the advantages of receiving state grants would be far more than outweighed by the disadvantages of state supervision.

The first paper on Wednesday morning was an illustrated one on "The libraries of Holland," by Miss N. Snouck Hurgronje, librarian, Openbare Bibliotheek, Dordrecht. She spoke first of the libraries operated by the Society for the Common Good which were the first popular libraries in Holland. She said that England had been taken as an example in the matter of public libraries and she detailed some of the difficulties which had to be

overcome before the first real public library was opened at Dordrecht. This was the only institution of its kind for four years, but there are now seven public libraries in Holland. She outlined the program of the library movement and its gradual growth, touched on the questions of municipal and state grants and emphasized the struggle which ensued for grants from the Treasury. In this work the Dutch Library Association's efforts were crowned with success. In conclusion she showed stereopticon views of various library buildings in Holland, which were much appreciated by the audience. Then followed a paper held over from the previous day's session, "Music in public libraries, with special notes on the John B. M. Camm music reference library, and a comparison of the classification of orchestral music," by Mr. Charles Riddle, chief librarian, Bournemouth Public Libraries. "I find," said Mr. Riddle, "that as far back as 1857 Liverpool commenced to provide music, and this I should imagine was the first attempt made in this country to cater to musicians and lovers of music in our public libraries. . . . I cannot conceive anything more certain in library work than the popularity of this phase of our profession. We are a music loving people, and no town or village is without its glee or concert party, orchestral, philharmonic or other society. There is abundant proof that all grades of society show an active interest in music. The working classes contain in their ranks some of the keenest critics and show beyond any reasonable doubt that the love of music is by no means confined to the leisured and upper classes. What better evidence can we have of this than the existence of so many workmen's bands in towns and villages? Being a popular subject with all classes of the community, if properly looked after, there cannot be any reasonable objection to the provision of music. Those who have charge of music sections can, I feel sure, vouch for the use made of the works provided, being next in popularity to fiction. Music appeals to the finer instincts of our natures, and the study of it should receive every encouragement at the hands of committees and librarians, for genius springs from the masses perhaps more often than from the classes. This encouragement applies not only to the lighter music but also to the music of the masters and the more expensive music to aid the poor student in his chosen profession. It must be patent to everyone that the ratepayers and music students have as much right to demand good music as the student of any class of literature, and I greatly fear that the provision is not commensurate with the demand. . . . As far as I can gather music was collected for a long time in a more or less haphazard manner, and the large libraries, such as Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham, and Cardiff possessed a considerable amount. In later years

comparatively great collections have been made at Finsbury, Islington, St. George's, Hanover Square, and other places in London, while Brighton and Bournemouth, to mention only two in the south, made this a prominent feature of their stocks. . . . Respecting the basis of all collections of music—the music of the masters—these must in any case be provided, either in instrumental or orchestral form. The mention of this brings me to quite a different phase of the subject, viz., orchestral music. Now let me say at once that as a general rule it would be an unnecessary expense to go far in the provision of orchestral music, as full orchestral scores are very expensive and cost as much as five pounds. What, however, every library should aim at is the acquisition of as many miniature scores as will meet the local circumstances." Coming to the all-important question of binding the miniature scores and music generally, Mr. Riddle said: "Music for the reference library or those rarely used should be well bound, but cheaper and more easily replaced popular works need only a limp cloth cover, or be treated as I have shown from miniature scores. To circumvent the inclination of unscrupulous borrowers from abstracting choice passages or popular airs, all our music is stamped with a very small stamp at various places in the spaces between the lines of the stave, but not in such a position as to be mistaken for a weird collection of semi-brevés." Attention was called to the fact that the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra had during an unbroken period of twenty years performed no less than 2011 works, 600 of which were by British composers. It is expected to have all of these represented in this collection and to continue to add all such as are performed from time to time by the local organization.

"English and American co-operation for an Index to General Periodicals" was discussed by Mr. T. W. Lyster of the National Library of Ireland. He urged the great necessity of a reliable index since the quinquennial publication of Poole's Index had ceased, and he hoped that the Association would take some action in the matter. In the discussion that followed it was suggested that some publisher might be induced to issue such an index, and it was thought by one speaker that possibly a portion of the legacy of £2,000, which had been left to the Association could be used to help cover the expense of such an undertaking.

Mr. Henry D. Roberts, librarian, Brighton, read an interesting paper on "Library facilities for visitors to holiday resorts." He said that the authorities of the majority of the holiday resorts spent a considerable amount of time and money in inducing visitors to come to their various towns, but they usually rested content with getting them there and did not take them in hand to any great extent after their arrival. Many persons said, "Why

bother people with library facilities when they are on a holiday? The holiday maker wants to enjoy himself and improve his body, not his mind." This might apply, said Mr. Roberts, to the tripper, who was of very little profit to anybody but the railroad company, and who, in the majority of cases, brought his "nosebag" with him, leaving the said "nosebag" to litter the streets when he had finished with it. It might also apply to the visitors of a few days, but from actual practical experience he could tell them that the possession or not of a good public library, museum or art gallery often went a very long way to decide at which town a person would spend his annual holiday, and he also knew that the contents of the institution of which he had the honor to be director annually attracted a considerable number of people to Brighton for the day alone. Let them take it for granted that many of the visitors would be glad of library facilities in the towns where they took their holidays. How did the various holiday resorts of this country provide these facilities? He had made a few inquiries from a number of other towns, twelve seaside and three inland resorts. At Brighton, Hove, Plymouth, Southport, and South Shields, visitors were treated on exactly the same lines as non-ratepayer residents, Plymouth and Southport charging one penny for the ticket. At Blackpool visitors, if staying for a few weeks, were allowed the privilege of using the lending library on precisely the same conditions as residents. At Bournemouth a charge was made of 2s. 6d. for three months, and 5s. for six months, and 7s. 6d. for one year, in addition to a deposit of 10s. He inferred that these regulations admitted any non-residents and not temporary visitors only. At Folkstone no tickets at all were issued to visitors, but they were allowed to use tickets issued to ratepayers or residents of the town. At Hastings no charge was made for the use of the library, but, as was the case at Bournemouth, a deposit (5s. in this instance) was required. At Portsmouth the subscription was one shilling for every three months and a deposit of 20s. At Worthing they had no special facilities for visitors. At Harrogate the visitor was treated as a non-ratepayer resident, but was required to give his name and address, as well as his temporary one at Harrogate. At Leamington, if the visitor stayed for not less than three months, he was treated as a permanent resident. Visitors staying for less time came under the regulations for non-resident borrowers and paid an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., in addition to the guarantee of a ratepayer of the town. At Buxton, if the visitor stayed for three months or over, no charge was made, the borrower being treated as a permanent resident; to other visitors the charge was 1s. per week. None of the towns to which he had referred placed any restrictions whatever in the way of visitors using the reference

library. Let them consider whether it was not possible for library facilities to holiday visitors to be extended. He had already said that in his opinion a good library was a considerable attraction to any town, and that its possession might be the final inducement for a holiday-maker to pay it a visit, but it must be very irritating to such a visitor to be requested to pay for the privilege of using the lending library when he was to all intents and purposes a resident of the town. He knew of no library where a minimum length of residence was required before the person could use the lending department. It was surely therefore quite open to a visitor to demand to be treated as a resident and to refuse to pay the sum demanded. They had not yet reached the ideal state of things when tickets would be interchangeable at public libraries all over the kingdom, although he saw no reason why this should not be possible. It might be argued that there was no check on such tickets, that they might be out of date, and that the borrower might have moved from the address given, but if, as ought to be the case, each ticket bore on it the date on which it expired there need be no difficulty on the first score. If, in addition, the would-be reader was asked if he still lived at the address given on the ticket, the other difficulty was overcome. There might be a few cases of dishonesty, but the pleasure given to the others would more than counter-balance any possible loss. Another method, and one which he himself would prefer, would be that before persons left their own towns they should obtain a form from their librarian, introducing the would-be borrower and undertaking to grant books as having been issued to him from his own library, the library being responsible for any loss. It would be an advantage to any holiday resort to let the fact that it would accept such introductions be known all over the country. It would be a great help to the borrower, as he might find some difficulty in obtaining a local ratepayer as guarantor, and personally, he objected to the deposit system as being irritating without many compensating advantages. There was another way in which special groups of visitors could be assisted. Most seaside resorts at various times were the meeting places for different conferences and Brighton was very popular in that respect. They were always prepared to issue books to the members of such conferences on the production of their conference tickets, and this fact was usually incorporated in the conference program. Summer schools for teachers and others were becoming popular. They had one every year in Brighton under the auspices of their Education Committee. The students at these schools were allowed to borrow any reasonable number of books, other than fiction, for home reading on presentation of their summer school tickets. Most libraries took in some provincial papers. They had

quite a large number at Brighton. It would give undoubted pleasure to visitors from a distance if they could read their own local papers while on a holiday, and a card sent to the various hotels and boarding houses, stating which provincial papers were to be seen in the news room would be appreciated. There was one other point on which he would like to speak, although it did not come under the heading of "library facilities," and was more what might be called "facilities at the library." He considered that in the library itself should be centered all the information which it was possible to give visitors, especially that relating to the town in which they were staying.

Wednesday afternoon was given up to a drive to Heron Court, the country seat of the Earl of Malmesbury, where a garden party was given in honor of the visiting librarians.

The Thursday morning session opened with a delegate's report on the Kaaterskill meeting of the American Library Association, given by Mr. Stanley A. Jast, and received with loud applause. Then followed a paper on American libraries by Miss E. S. Feagan, librarian of Ladies' College, Cheltenham. This paper was the outcome of a brief visit to the United States last April and dealt with some points in American library administration, such as the card section of the Library of Congress, book selection at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library and the Cleveland Public Library, and some of the activities of the Chicago Public Library.

The last paper on the program was on "Past and present professional training; its results and prospects," by Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers, in the course of which he complained that too great attention was being paid to the intellectual side of the training of librarians and too little to the economic side. City authorities, he said, were guilty in the administration of their libraries of definite social and economic immorality and they should know it as soon as possible. He further maintained that the public demanded far more from libraries and librarians than it was prepared to pay for. Of the 550 librarians in the country less than 200 received salaries of more than £200 a year and of the assistant librarians only about 100 received salaries of £120 a year or more. He touched on the question of whether training could remove the lack of professional atmosphere in the library world and he also suggested various remedies for the overcrowding of the profession. According to Mr. E. A. Baker, who opened the discussion, the Education Committee of the Association was trying to produce a better type of librarians and the solution of the problem of the library assistant was thought to be found in the employment of more women as assistants. Mr. G. T. Shaw, librarian, Liverpool, proposed the following resolution: "That in view of the general development of the educational work

of the Library Association throughout the provinces the Council be requested to appoint a special committee to consider the system of education and examination, to inquire into the extent and use of certificates issued, and to make recommendations on the points where revision is desirable; the special committee to include, as far as possible, those men who have been actively engaged in the education of library assistants, and that the various branch associations be permitted to recommend the names of representatives." An amendment was submitted by Mr. E. Savage of Wallasey, adding to the duties of the special committee the drawing up of a "scale of salaries, which ought fairly to be paid to certificated assistants." Mr. Savage said that in places where only a penny rate was levied for library purposes there was not sufficient money to pay librarians and assistants good salaries, and he quoted several advertisements for positions in libraries where more than a penny rate could be levied but in which the salaries offered for experienced assistants were all well under £100. Mr. Jast considered it unwise for the Council to draw up a hard and fast scale of salaries and after some more discussion the resolution was carried with the amendment withdrawn.

The next annual meeting of the Library Association will be held at Oxford, August 31 to September 4, 1914, and it is hoped to have a good American contingent of visiting librarians.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

LIBRARIANS AND TEACHERS OF ENGLISH

ON the invitation of Professor J. F. Hosié, of Chicago, a Library Department of the National Council of Teachers of English is being formed and the first program for librarians and teachers has been prepared by Mr. Willis Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas. The meeting will be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Friday afternoon, Nov. 28.

Following are the topics to be considered:

1. Live English teaching and a live library Professor J. W. Searson, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.
2. The training of teachers in knowledge and use of books and libraries, Miss Irene Warren, librarian of School of Education, University of Chicago.
3. Essentials in the correlation of library and student: (a.) The school library, Miss Martha Wilson, State Supervisor of school libraries, St. Paul, Minnesota; (b.) The high school library, Miss Florence Hopkins, librarian, Central High School, Detroit; (c.) The college library, Mr. L. L. Dickerson, librarian, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa; (d.) The university library, by a university librarian. Each topic is to be discussed by both teachers and librarians.

All librarians and teachers are cordially invited.

LIBRARY COURSES IN MOSCOW

A SYLLABUS of lectures on library science to be given in the "Moscow City Free Shaniavsky University" has been sent me. The fact that such lectures are given and have a substantial following is of no small interest for American librarians. The Shaniavsky City University appears to be a combination of popular evening lectures "for elementary cultural courses," designed to make an appeal to a wide public after the familiar fashion of our people's institutes, and an "academic department" giving instruction in "social-philosophic" subjects and the natural sciences. The courses offered in this department include such topics as "social support of economic enterprises," "coöperation," "local self-government," pedagogics, library work, courses for persons expecting to enter the service of "consumer's societies." Students must be 16 years of age and have completed the course of study in a good high school. Academic work is also in the early evening.

The library courses seem very thorough on the historical and bibliographic side, and unusually comprehensive in the technical departments. There are several lecturers. The subjects of the courses are: History of the book, Prof. R. F. Brandt; Russian literature at the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX century, A. E. Groosinsky; Literature for children, A. M. Kalmikoff; Introduction to library science, History of libraries, Classification, The care of books, Library rules and the use of books, L. B. Havkine; Children's libraries, A. N. Zelenko; Arrangement and furnishing of library rooms, A. N. Zelenko; The librarian, his problems, duties and training, L. D. Bronhatoff; Bookkeeping, accessioning and inventory, L. D. Bronhatoff; Introduction to bibliography, A. L. Kalischewsky; Cataloging, A. L. Kalischewsky; Practical bibliography and principles of selection, Book-buying, and booksellers and publishers in Russia, S. O. Seropolko; Decimal system of classification, B. S. Bodnarsky; Library statistics and records, Russian library laws, A. A. Didrichsen.

It is apparent that these courses consist some of single lectures and others of several sessions. The detailed outline shows a high standard and a thoroughness of treatment which are most commendable.

From a study of the syllabus one derives the opinion that the opportunity thus afforded in Moscow for a broad view of libraries and library work is most unusual. The courses are at night, they are free, they are given by experts. They should be invaluable to young library assistants, to librarians of schools and other minor collections, to students in universities, and to persons intending to take up librarianship as a life-work. It is improbable that their originators would have any one believe that they are a substitute for more extended and thorough professional training.

Why do not more American libraries and colleges offer such a survey of library history and organization?
W. W. B.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
ANNUAL MEETING, HOTEL SAGA-
MORE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER 22-27, 1913

THE 23d annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held at Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y., Sept. 22-27, 1913. The attendance register showed a total of 114. There were 45 new members enrolled. The number of libraries represented was 41; those outside the state totaled 10, including Baroda (India), Canada, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Illinois and Michigan.

MONDAY EVENING

On Monday evening the first session opened with the president, Miss Theresa Hitchler, in the chair. Dr. John H. Finley, the new State Commissioner of Education, was to have delivered an address, but the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in the case of the trainmen's dispute, of which he was a member, was holding sessions—one daily and one nightly in New York—so it was quite impossible for Dr. Finley to be at Lake George.

Mr. Richard Rogers Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, spoke of the sympathetic interest in libraries which he knew to be Dr. Finley's, and said he believed we might look forward hopefully to the probable relations of the commissioner with our profession. Then Mr. Bowker gave in a reminiscent manner what he chose to call "the great-grandfatherly tales" of the library world, or "a part of the house that Jack built."

Following the meeting an informal reception was held.

TUESDAY MORNING

Tuesday morning's session brought a second disappointment. Owing to a serious illness Miss Hitchler was unable to prepare her president's address.

The treasurer's report was read, showing a balance of \$172.44. Recalling that last year the International Hotel appropriated \$100 for the privilege of entertaining the New York Library Association, we will realize that this year's balance is therefore really larger than last year's, \$236.39, because the Hotel Sagamore showed its generosity in ways other than in offering money.

The secretary reported four meetings of the executive board during the year to carry on the necessary business. Unfortunately much had to be done by correspondence and proxy because of inability of members to attend meetings. The duties of the secretary have been appreciably lightened and duplication of work avoided by making her a member of the publicity committee.

The report of the publicity committee was read for Miss Emma V. Baldwin, chairman, who was unable to be present. In the spring the committee sent notices of the institutes to be held throughout the state, and in September advance notices of the Lake George meeting.

Mr. William R. Eastman, Legislation committee, next read his report for the year of laws favorable and unfavorable to library progress in New York state as well as in 28 other states. Summing up he says: "There are few states now which have no library commission, and these, one by one, are coming into line. . . . The appropriations on the whole are larger and the limit of the tax rate, wherever there is any such limit, is in general becoming more ample. The obligation of the community to furnish and sustain the free library, as it maintains the free school, is more fully recognized than ever. Increase is the rule and every backward step is an exception." This being true makes the cut of \$10,000 in the appropriation for the ensuing year in New York state seem most serious and disappointing. It is to be sincerely hoped that some change for the better may be effected. A proposed resolution incorporated in Mr. Eastman's report was referred to the Committee on resolutions.

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted. The president appointed the three committees following, to report at the Saturday business meeting:

Resolutions: Mr. E. H. Anderson, chairman; Mr. William R. Watson, Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew.

Audit: Mr. Walter L. Brown, chairman; Dr. Frederick W. Kilbourne, Mr. H. O. Wellman.

Nominations: Mr. William R. Watson, chairman; Miss A. C. Moore, Mr. William F. Yust.

Before closing the session Miss Hitchler announced as a surprise that Mr. Alfred H. Brown, a guest of the association, would speak on "Woman suffrage." Mr. Brown had been lecturing throughout the state as the first official representative of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage.

TUESDAY EVENING

Tuesday evening dinner was chosen as the occasion for reunions of all library schools or libraries. Mr. Krumbholz, the hotel host, decorated the dining room most attractively and surprised us all with souvenirs which purported to be books, but which actually were receptacles for sweets.

Owing to Miss Webster's illness the program for this evening could not be carried out. The report of the Rural communities committee was read by Miss N. Louise Ruckteshler in the absence of Miss Peck, the chairman. The work of the committee this year followed the recommendation made last year by the committee, "That the libraries work with the district superintendents of the state, and through them get in closer touch with the people of the rural communities." A questionnaire was sent out to 207 district superintendents, 112 of whom replied. In discussing the report, Dr. Sherman Williams, of Albany, said that 100 schools out of 10,000 were not yet supplied with books, and that the average school libraries contained 160 volumes. He believes that

informational reading is not the great function of a high school library, but that forming the reading habit is—that there has been too much direction and not enough suggestion backed by intelligence and genuine interest in books. The report was accepted.

Dr. Frederick W. Kilbourne, editor of publications, Brooklyn Public Library, gave a valuable paper on "Dictionaries of yesterday and to-day." His treatment of the subject was confined to a "brief account of some of the earlier types of English dictionaries, noting the different conceptions of the scope and function of the dictionary which have obtained at different times, also the development of the modern dictionary. He spoke especially of three American dictionaries—Webster's; Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia and the Standard. The latest stage in the development of the dictionary proper is the monumental work, the Oxford English Dictionary, edited by Sir James Murray. It is completed now to S.

Mr. Bowker added an interesting personal note by telling of his acquaintance with Sir James Murray, as well as of a visit to the "Methody Chapel" or "Iron House," where are stored in pigeonholes more than 5,000,000 quotations gathered for the work by students all over the world.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

"What the community is asking of the department of children's work in the public library" was the title of a stimulating paper by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children, New York Public Library. She illustrated the subject with striking examples—actual experiences—of the varied and far-reaching demands made by both juvenile and adult users of a library.

Miss Marian Cutter, children's librarian, Saratoga branch, Brooklyn Public Library, gave a pleasing address, "What I would do in starting or developing a children's room in a town or country library." The points she considered chiefly were: first, the best books; second, the best possible way of presenting them to the children; and third, some ways of developing a greater use of the library.

Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of Hartford, Conn., completed the program in every sense of the word. She gave a most inspiring and delightful talk on "What I have done in starting and developing work with children in the small country, town or city library."

Following the adjournment of the meeting about forty children's librarians and those interested in work with children, with Miss Hewins as guest of honor, had luncheon together. It made a pleasant opportunity for informal visiting and discussion.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

Mr. Alfred W. Abrams, chief of the Division of visual instruction, New York State Educa-

tion Department, spoke briefly on visual instruction. He described the equipment of the division, and outlined the methods by which they make their materials available to people throughout the state. He also made a plea for larger use of their means.

Mr. Borden then told of his three years' organizing work in India. His paper will appear later in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Mr. W. A. Borden and Mrs. Borden appeared in native Indian costumes surrounded by Indian decorations, pictures and mementoes. Mrs. Borden then gave an animated account of her impressions of life in India, bringing out many interesting contrasts and illustrating with pictures, textiles, brasses, etc.

A vote of thanks was offered to Mr. and Mrs. Borden and the following resolution adopted: "That there be conveyed to His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda the high appreciation and cordial congratulations of this association on his successful inauguration of the pioneer movement among the native states of India of a free public library system for the benefit of the Indian people."

THURSDAY MORNING

Miss Mary L. Davis, librarian, Public Library, Troy, N. Y., read a paper on "The incomplete librarian," which was intended to apply particularly to the smallest libraries, but it made some realize that many of the same problems confront large and small. Advertising the library and learning to know the peoples of the community Miss Davis considered more important than an "elaborate bibliographical menu."

"In the morning glow" was the title chosen by Mr. William F. Yust, librarian, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y. Under this caption he narrated some events of the first year's history of the Rochester Public Library and described the possibilities there in enthusiastic terms.

The report of the Committee on schools, Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman, was read by Miss Ernestine Rose, of the New York Public Library School. Miss Plummer asked to be relieved of the chairmanship of the committee.

In the absence of any member of the Committee on libraries in charitable and penal institutions, the report was read by Mr. H. O. Wellman, of the New York Public Library. It was resolved at the 1912 meeting "that the Committee on libraries in charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the New York Library Association be directed to confer with the proper state authorities, having supervision of libraries in charitable and correctional institutions, with a view to offering the assistance of the New York Library Association in the improvement of institutional libraries." The committee has been greatly handicapped this year in accomplishing the work outlined above, because the entire personnel of the organization of the penal institution management has

been changed and is still in a transitional state. As a result of a recent conference with Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, chairman of the New York State Prison Reform Commission, the committee "recommends that the question of definite propositions to be submitted to the Prison Reform Commission, looking toward the appointment of a library inspector to supervise the prison and reformatory libraries of the state, etc., be referred to the Executive Board and the Committee on charitable and penal institutions, with power." A letter from Miss Clarke, of Auburn, a member of the committee, was read. She told more specifically of the readiness of Mr. Osborne to further the recommendations of the New York Library Association committee, especially if they should recommend that an inspector be appointed, and urged that we so do. Discussion followed, Mr. Anderson saying: "It is evident from the report and the letter from Miss Clarke that this is the psychological moment for this association to get behind the improvement of the conditions in the prison and reformatory libraries of the state. . . ." After further discussion the committee's report with its recommendation was accepted and the following resolution offered by Mr. Anderson was adopted:

"Resolved, That this association recommend to the New York State Prison Reform Commission the appointment of a library inspector for the prison and reformatory libraries of the state."

Mr. F. K. Walter, of State Education Department, Albany, read the report of the Committee on institutes in the absence of Mr. Wynkoop, the chairman. There were outlined in detail several modifications of the plans of action of the previous year, and the report states "that these plans were carried through during the months of May and June with a degree of success beyond the best hopes of the committee. . . . The total attendance this year, in the number of libraries or communities represented and in the number of persons participating, exceeded that of any previous year. The gain is all the more significant, as it follows an extraordinary gain of the preceding year. There were represented this year 423 institutions, or places, compared with 401 last year and 302 the year before. . . . To bring these matters before the association for a definite expression of opinion the committee recommended:

(1) That the Executive Committee be instructed or advised to set apart at least \$200 for the expenses of the Institute Committee next year.

(2) That the Education Department of the state be requested to consider carefully the advisability of allowing part of the public library money allotted to libraries to be used in paying the expenses of the librarian necessitated in attending the local library institute.

(3) That the Association approve the proposal of the committee outlined in the above report, to put into effect a plan for a course of institutes to cover four or five years, the work of each year to be closely related to that immediately preceding and to follow, the whole to include in a rudimentary way the whole problem of the small library.

(4) That in the furtherance of this plan the Institute Committee be made hereafter a permanent standing committee of five members, to serve respectively one, two, three, four and five years, one vacancy only to be filled each year by the Executive Committee; that if necessary steps be taken to change the constitution to provide for such a committee.*

Discussion followed, in which Mr. Seward, of Binghamton, Mr. Walter, and the president took part. The report was accepted and discussion of the recommendations postponed.

Prof. Charles Henry Keyes, president of Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga, N. Y., presented a cordial invitation to the association to hold its next meeting in Saratoga. The meeting then adjourned.

THURSDAY EVENING

In opening the evening session, Miss Hitchler asked Mr. Paine, the treasurer, to read a letter from Mr. Utley relative to affiliation with the American Library Association in accordance with the amendments passed at the Kaaterskill Conference. After discussion Mr. Bowker moved "That the association accept the invitation of the American Library Association to become represented on its Council. That the present president should be elected, or the coming vice-president as alternate." The motion was carried. Mr. Bowker further moved that Miss Hume be elected as alternate. This was carried.

Miss Caroline F. Webster, state organizer, State Library, Albany, N. Y., next gave entertaining glimpses of "Certain phases of field work in New York state."

Mr. Alfred H. Brown, of Brooklyn, presented the address of the evening, a lecture entitled "The reading public and dramatic art."

FRIDAY

Every afternoon during the week the Hospitality committee had served tea. Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bowker and Mrs. Borden acted as special hostesses on the different afternoons. Thursday afternoon, through the generosity of Mr. W. K. Bixby, of Bolton, all members of the association who wished had the rare pleasure of a ride in Mr. Bixby's launch through Paradise Bay and past many of the most picturesque scenes of Lake George. The special expedition planned by the Hospitality committee was a trip to Fort Ticonderoga, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all who went.

FRIDAY EVENING

The freedom of such a day in such surroundings could not fail to put all in complete harmony with the first topic of the evening, "Exposition of heresies." It was a keen disappointment that Dr. Bostwick's coming for the whole conference was prevented by the illness of his son, but he sent his paper, which was read by Miss Hitchler. The especial heresy he exposed to view was "the experimental

* All the material of this report, together with a complete register of library attendance, and tables showing date, place, attendance and conductors of each institute, is printed in the August number of *New York Libraries*.

method in library work. For—and here is the beautiful thing about an experiment—you always get your information, although it may be neither welcome nor satisfactory. In library work, as elsewhere, all is in a state of flux. We must look alive or we shall not keep up with the changing environment—and if we do not keep up it will be the worse for our libraries, for the communities they serve and for us personally."

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of Documents division, New York Public Library, delivered a most thoughtful, admirably developed paper, entitled "A tree that bore not any fruit. Who ever threw a stone at it?"

The heresy, supposedly, is her advocacy of "socialized bibliography."

And since to Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer, New Jersey State Library Commission, was given the humorous exposition of heresies, attempt to reproduce were vain. She said the last word on heresies—at least for the Lake George meeting.

The friendly relations existing between members of the library profession and the publishers were shown by the presence of Mr. Frank N. Doubleday, of Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, Long Island. He spoke with delightful informality of some of the problems confronting publishers.

SATURDAY MORNING

On Saturday morning the session opened with a report from Mr. Watson on the Committee on resolutions, extending thanks to those who helped make the meeting pleasurable and successful.

The treasurer reported the sum of \$172.44 on hand.

Following are the names of the honorary members: Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Janardan S. Kudalkar, M.A., LL.B., Baroda, India; His Highness the Maharaja, Sayaji Rao Gaikwar, of Baroda, India; Dr. Melvil Dewey, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick.

The election of officers was as follows: president, J. I. Wyer, librarian State Library, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president, Miss Jessie F. Hume, librarian Queensborough Library, New York City; secretary, Miss Harriet E. Peck, Rensselaer Polytechnic, Troy, N. Y.; treasurer, Mr. W. B. Gamble, chief of Technology division, New York Public Library, N. Y. City.

After a few words from Janardan S. Kudalkar, of Baroda, India, the meeting adjourned.

M. OTLET VISITING US

M. PAUL OTLET, secretary-general of the Institut de Bibliographie et Documentation, Brussels, arrived in this country Oct. 27 for a journey of several weeks among American libraries, and in relation to his connection with various international movements in the interest of world-wide unity. His itinerary will cover most of the important cities as far west as Chicago, and he desires, first to make a study

at first hand of the organization of American museums, libraries, universities, institutions for research work and information centers, as aid in the preparation of a book on the subject. His second purpose is to exhibit the work accomplished at Brussels by the coöperation of some hundred and seventy organizations from various parts of the world, a score of governments, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in making the Union des Associations Internationales an international center, already including the Musée International, the Bibliothèque Encyclopédique Internationale, the Répertoire Bibliographique Universel, and to be completed by the Université Internationale. And, lastly, M. Otlet is anxious to enlarge the coöperation already shown by Americans towards this international center, to obtain a large representation from the United States in its different branches, and to establish an American branch on the order of others already existent.

TESTIMONIAL TO DIRECTOR BORDEN AT BARODA

THE following characteristic testimonial was presented to Mr. W. A. Borden on his retirement from the post of director of the Baroda State Libraries, and tells its own story as to his relations there:

W. A. Borden, Esq.,
Director of State Libraries, Baroda.

DEAR SIR: We, the members of the Central Library Department of Baroda, beg permission to express our mingled sentiments of sorrow and pleasure on the eve of your departure from among us—sentiments of sorrow because we shall be deprived of the company of one whose presence was an everliving source of inspiration and pleasure, but at the same time sentiments of pleasure at the thought that, after a three years' stay in the trying climate of India, you will be returning to your own country and to the fireside of your own home, to share the joys and pleasures of your family circle.

With your coming to Baroda, this Library Department came into existence, and owing to your untiring zeal and unceasing care, encouraged as you were all the time by His Highness the Maharaja Sahel, it has continued to grow and develop and to extend its influence and the scope of its usefulness throughout the length and breadth of this model state.

The rapidity with which library institutions have risen and are rising everywhere in the state has not only exploded the superstition that the library movement at this stage of our development is a luxury, but has proved to the hilt that this movement is essentially necessary for the uplifting of the masses and the advancement of the nation.

The 450 library institutions that dot the state everywhere, and the more that will do so hereafter, will not only be the centers of light and learning, but will remain the standing

monuments to the noble foresight of the ruler of Baroda, and to the creative genius of their first director. To you, sir, as the first director of the State Libraries of Baroda, rightly belongs all the credit of popularizing this movement, and the memory of this noble work will not only be an object of eternal pride to you wherever you are, but will be a constant source of inspiration to us, to whom you are entrusting this work now.

Your presence among us is an acknowledgment of the fact that the work of library administration is a regular science, requires a systematic training and is an honorable profession.

Just as your royal master is the pioneer of the modern public library movement in India, so you have the credit of being the first to introduce scientific library training in this land.

The creation of this department has not only brought credit and universal praise and admiration to you, but it has also added to the glory of this state. Your presence here has been instrumental in ushering into existence two such excellent activities as the Baroda Library Club and the *Library Miscellany*, which both have the common aim of furthering the cause of the public library movement in this country.

By your sweet, genial and imperturbable nature you have won the hearts of all that came into contact with you.

Anger never affected the serenity, nor did the sense of authority disturb the equanimity of your temper.

You treated all equally, irrespective of their rank or scholarship. You always encouraged the deserving and sympathized with the failings of the weak. It is this side of your nature that has appealed to us most and has evoked our utmost admiration.

In conclusion, we hope that though in body you will be across the seven seas, yet in spirit, in the communion of souls, you will be with us all the time, inspiring and encouraging us by the memory of your excellent work.

We wish you, and all the members of your family, peace, prosperity and long life. In the words of the immortal bard allow us to say,

"Fare thee well:

The elements be kind to thee and make
Thy spirits all of comfort!"

We wish to remain, dear sir, your most humble servants,

MRS. LILLY LOBO.
MRS. ANANDIRAI PRABHUDESAI,
MISS LILAVATI PETERS,
N. C. DIVANJI,
N. K. SHAH,
H. V. MEHTA,
K. M. PAGEDAR,
J. S. KUDALKAR, M.A., LL.B.,
M. N. AMIN, B.A.,
C. D. DELAL, M.A.,
B. M. DADACHANJI, B.A.,
V. R. THAKAR, B.A., LL.B.,
V. N. LIMAYE, B. A.,
B. H. MEHTA,
and others.

Central Library, Baroda, May 29, 1913.

BOOK IMPORTATIONS FOR INSTITUTIONS MADE MORE EASY

By a ruling of the Treasury Department, put into practice some months ago, but published only last month, the free entry of books by mail for institutions is facilitated. The ruling is embodied in the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 3, 1913.
To the collectors and other officers of the customs:

In cases where institutions file copies of their charters or articles of association showing that they are entitled to import books free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 519 of the tariff act, the names of the institutions may be placed upon a "free list," kept by collectors for that purpose. Upon importation of books and other articles mentioned in paragraph 519, such articles may be passed free of duty, without requiring an affidavit to be filed with each importation. This privilege is restricted to small importations by mail, addressed directly to the institution for which intended, and cannot be extended to importations arriving by freight or express or to importations ordered through dealers or agents.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

ASSOCIATION OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE annual meeting of the Association of Eastern College Librarians will be held at Columbia University, on Saturday, Nov. 29. The principal subjects for consideration are The University Library Budget and New University Library Buildings. Discussion of the former subject will be opened by Dr. J. C. Schwab, Librarian of Yale University. The latter subject will be presented by Mr. W. C. Lane, Librarian of Harvard College; and Mr. M. L. Raney, Librarian of Johns Hopkins University. Among other topics for consideration, are the cataloging of University dissertations, discussion of which will be opened by Mr. T. F. Currier, of Harvard University; the relation between student self-government and reading-room administration and student assistants.

State Library Associations

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, March 6 and 7, 1914. The session to be held on the afternoon of March 6 will consist of a business meeting and a program planned especially to meet the needs of New Jersey librarians, although anyone outside of the state who wishes to attend will be cordially welcomed. The business meeting will be short. The first speaker on the program will give a talk of about thirty minutes' length, outlining the possibilities of library work and giving suggestions as to how these possibilities can be, in a measure, attained. This will be followed by five-minute talks by librarians, telling of new fields of work undertaken, and the means used for the accomplishment of the task.

It has been found that many librarians attend this conference with definite questions as to different phases of library technique and administration which they wish answered. To meet this need the Executive Board has planned to have authorities in different lines of library work consent to answer such questions and to name a definite time when they will be at the disposal of those having problems to be solved.

The bi-state conference affords an unusual opportunity for meeting a large number of people who are accomplishing much in library work. The advantage of this is great to the librarian of the small library. The sessions of this conference are always inspiring, and every effort is being made to have it one of the best held at Atlantic City.

The Hotel Chelsea will make the usual rates for the two days of the meeting, and the Executive Board is making an effort to secure more reasonable rates from smaller hotels near by. A committee of introduction will see that every one is welcomed and introduced, so that no one need feel diffident if compelled to come alone.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 19th annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in Omaha at the Public Library, Oct. 15-17, 1913. In the absence of the president, Mr. H. C. Lindsay, the first vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, occupied the chair. Reports of the libraries of the state were called for, and representatives from 22 libraries responded with short talks on their progress in the last year.

A short history of the Legislative Reference Bureau was given by Mr. A. E. Sheldon, the librarian. He also explained the work of the bureau. Miss Mary Hutchings read a paper on "Personal relations with the public." At 6:30 p.m. the librarians assembled at the Commercial Club rooms, where they were the guests of the club at a banquet. Toasts were responded to in the form of a Book symposium. The following titles were used as toasts: "The voice of the people," "The boss," "Looking backward," "Pay envelopes," "Opened shutters."

On Oct. 16 the forenoon was devoted to round table meetings held in the reference room, children's room, catalog room, and circulation department of the library. Miss Florence Hayes also gave an exhibition of book mending.

At 2 p.m. the meeting was called to order by the first vice-president. The subject on the program was "The stimulation of reading." Miss Lorena Wilson and Mrs. Helen Slusser gave the names of the ten most popular books in their libraries and why they were so popular. Miss Effie Reed, principal of the Kellom School, gave an informal talk on the reading of the children in her school. Miss Jessie Towne, of the Omaha High School, read a paper on the reading of high school students,

and Professor Buck, of the University of Nebraska, followed with a paper on "The reading of college students." Thus was given the kind of reading which is done from the primary grade to the college.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the association was entertained by Miss Georgene Faulkner, of Chicago, with a talk on "Story telling for children," accompanied by the telling of two stories.

The meeting on Oct. 17 was opened at 9 a.m.

The nominating committee presented its report, and the officers were elected unanimously in accordance with its recommendations: president, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Chadron; first vice-president, Miss Nellie Williams, Geneva; second vice-president, Miss Mary Hutchings, Fall City; secretary-treasurer, Miss Josephine Lammers, Lincoln.

Dr. O. T. Schultz, bacteriologist of the Medical School, University of Nebraska, gave a most interesting talk on the fumigation of books. Dr. Schultz advocated the use of formaldehyde and moisture used together as the best means of disinfecting.

A very practical talk on "Interesting the public" was given by Miss Joanna Hagey, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She told of the various ways used in the Cedar Rapids Public Library to secure this end. Mr. M. A. Hall, in his talk on "The library from a patron's standpoint" said that to him it meant the "librarian from a patron's standpoint," and gave courtesy, geniality and sympathy as the three essentials for a successful librarian from his, a patron's, standpoint.

The meeting closed with a paper by Miss Pauline Oldham on "What a library can do for a rural community."

BLANCHE HAMMOND, *Secretary-treasurer.*

Library Clubs

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the club for the year 1913-14 was held Oct. 9, in the lecture hall of the botanical museum at the New York Botanical Garden. The meeting was called to order by the president, Miss Mary W. Plummer, at three o'clock. After the transaction of the regular routine business, including the acceptance of the minutes of the May meeting, as printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June and the election of eleven new members, Miss Plummer called attention to the program for the year, which is to have as its general subject a study of different aspects of "The city" and to the special subject of the October meeting, "Education outside of books." The president then introduced the first speaker of the afternoon, Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden, who gave an illustrated talk on "Educational activities of the Botanical Garden."

Dr. Britton said, in part, that the educational and scientific work of the garden is accomplished:

1. Through its collections of labeled living plants in the grounds and greenhouses, some 13,000 different kinds of living plants being now represented.

2. Through the labeled specimens of plants, products, photographs, drawings, paintings and models in the public museums, the number of such labeled specimens being now over 12,000.

3. Through the herbarium, which contains about 1,500,000 prepared and labeled specimens.

4. Through the library, containing over 24,000 bound volumes.

5. Through the laboratories, available for advanced students, equipped for botanical investigation in a wide range of subjects.

6. By free illustrated public lectures delivered on Saturday afternoons from spring until late autumn.

7. By lectures and demonstrations in botanical nature-study to children of the public schools, accompanied by teachers; the attendance at such lectures since 1905 has been over 110,000.

8. By docents, who guide visitors to points of special interest in the grounds and buildings.

9. By answering inquiries which come by mail relative to a great range of botanical, horticultural and agricultural subjects.

10. By supplying colleges and other institutions with plants and specimens for botanical study.

11. By the publication of both popular and technical contributions of botanical and horticultural knowledge. These publications include *Journal*, 13 volumes; *Bulletin*, 7 volumes; *Memoirs*, 4 volumes; *Contributions*, 5 volumes; *North American Flora*, 17 parts; *Mycologia*, 4 volumes.

12. By exploration expeditions to regions little known botanically. Thus far over 100 such expeditions have been equipped, and valuable and unique collections have been brought back for the greenhouses, museums and herbarium from Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, Jamaica, St. Kitts, Dominica, Montserrat, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Lower California, South Florida, California, the Rocky Mountains and elsewhere.

The second speaker was Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the Zoological Park, who gave a very interesting address on "The Zoological Society and its park." After referring to his recollections of the starting of the park in 1899, and describing its great growth during the fourteen years since, Dr. Ditmars spoke of the place which the park holds among the great zoological collections of the world, saying that from the standpoint of number of specimens exhibited it leads all other collections, while from the standpoint of area and excellence of animal buildings it is in a class by itself. At the end of 1912 a census of the Zoological Park showed 4827 species represented. The speaker described the varied activities of the Zoological Society and the many kinds of work necessary to build up and keep

in good condition such a great collection of animals, and then gave a "stereopticon trip" around the park, showing many interesting slides.

At the conclusion of the addresses a vote of thanks to the speakers and to the authorities of the Botanical Gardens was passed, and the meeting was terminated by a visit to the library and conservatories of the Botanical Garden.

ETHEL H. BUDINGTON, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The fall meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at the Chicago Public Library.

The club had the pleasure of welcoming its new president, Mr. Charles J. Barr, assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, also the twenty new members of the club, and members of the Chicago Woman's Club.

The topic for the evening was "Observations on the American Library Association," presented by Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library.

Mr. Carlton gave us a glimpse of the magnificence of the setting of the American Library Association, held at Kaaterskill, N. Y., June 23-28, 1913.

To attend a conference, such as took place at Kaaterskill, could but fill one with encouragement, inspiration and aspirations.

Miss Ida M. Lane, chairman of the Library committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, said in her short address to the club "she really was hunting for something to do."

She touched but briefly on the actual work the committee had done.

The story hour of the training class of the Chicago Public Library was conducted last year by Miss Faulkner, of the Chicago Woman's Club.

The outside work of the club has been chiefly the story telling by Miss Faulkner, but since August Miss Lane has taken charge of forty reviewers to assist the A. L. A. book reviewers.

Miss May Massee invited each librarian or friend to participate in the work of reviewing the new books for the *A. L. A. Booklist*, of which she is editor.

An informal social hour followed the program.

AGNES J. PETERSEN, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held at Southwick, Mass., on Oct. 10, 1913.

The first session was convened on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The address of welcome was given by Mr. B. M. Hastings, trustee of the Southwick Public Library, a talk on "The librarian as a teacher." Instruction in the use of the library was given by Miss M. Chase, Springfield; Miss Bertha Gilligan, Holyoke; Miss Ida Hamilton, Westfield Athenæum; Miss Cora Hassell, Conway; Miss Mary K. Weston, Greenfield.

At the afternoon session, which was held at 2 o'clock, an address, "Dealers in human nature," by Rev. Frederick K. Brown, Southwick, was much enjoyed.

The following officers were elected: president, Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Holyoke; vice-presidents, Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forbes, and Miss Lucy Curtis, Williamstown; secretary, Miss Alice K. Moore, Springfield; treasurer, Miss Bertha Gilligan, Holyoke; recorder, Mr. James A. Lowell, Springfield.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in the new library building in West Boylston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1913. After the address of welcome by Mr. Albert W. Hinds, Trustee of the West Boylston Library, Miss J. Maud Campbell, Secretary Free Public Library Commission, gave a paper on her work with foreigners which brought out an interesting discussion. Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, explained the purpose of the conference held in August at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In the afternoon Mr. Albert W. Hinds, West Boylston, told of some of the interesting events in the history of West Boylston, and of the noted people who had lived there. Miss Katharine P. Loring, Prides Crossing, read a paper on "Some observations on library work." The next speaker was Mr. Charles K. Bolton, who described some European libraries, which he had visited. The meeting closed with a review of new books, conducted by Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, Worcester.

WINNIFRED S. FARRELL, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Fifty-one students are registered in the regular course, 18 in the senior year and 33 in the junior. Eight of these are members of the New York State Library staff and are taking only partial work. Eight other staff assistants are taking single courses or parts of courses, but because of the limited amount of work taken they are not included in the regular registration. Two of the senior class have returned to finish the course after two years of library experience, and one graduate of another school has been admitted to advanced standing. The list of students, their colleges and the principal library positions they have held follows:

CLASS OF 1914 *

Bowles, Verne, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Washington University, 1910; assistant, St. Louis

Public Library, 1909-12; assistant, New York State Library, Oct., 1913-date.

Clark, Mabel, Salem, O. B.A. Vassar College, 1911.

Clement, Edith M., '13, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Cornell University, 1910; assistant, New York State Library, Feb., 1913-date.

Cobb, Mary Elizabeth, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Syracuse University, 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1913-date.

Cowley, Amy, Albany, N. Y. B.S. Northwestern University, 1910; assistant, Northwestern University Library, 1910-12.

Erskine, Mary Louise, Chambersburg, Pa. B.A. Wilson College, 1902; Drexel Institute Library School, 1903-04; librarian, Wilson College Library, 1906-date.

Hamilton, William James, '12, Minneapolis, Minn. B.A. University of Minnesota, 1910; Minnesota Public Library Commission Summer School for Library Training, 1909; New York State Library School, 1910-11; in charge Useful arts department, Minneapolis Public Library, May, 1911-Sept., 1913.

Ingalls, Florence Lillian, Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1912; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1911-12.

Jewett, Alice Louise, Catskill, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1909; assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1909-12; assistant, New York State Library, Oct. 1912-date.

Lowry, Elizabeth, Oakland, Cal. University of Illinois, 1906-07; B.L. University of California, 1912; summer assistant, Oakland Free Library, 1910, 1911.

Pidgeon, Marie Kiersted, Saugerties, N. Y. B.A. Vassar College, 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1913-date.

Rice, Paul North, '12, Columbus, O. B.A. Wesleyan University, 1910; New York State Library School, 1910-11; assistant reference librarian, Ohio State University Library, Sept., 1911-date.

Rothrock, Mary Utopia, Albany, N. Y. B.S. Vanderbilt University, 1911; M.S. 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Oct., 1913-date.

Sawyer, Rollin Alger, jr., Albany, N. Y. Dickinson College, 1905-7; B.A. Lafayette College, 1909; assistant, New York State Library, Oct., 1913-date.

Schneider, Rebecca, Seattle, Wash. Washington State College, 1906-07; B.A. University of Washington, 1912; student assistant, University of Washington Library, 1910-11; cataloger, Ellensburg (Wash.) Public Library, July-Sept., 1912.

Slomann, Povl Fritz Vilhelm, Copenhagen, Denmark. Ph.B. University of Copenhagen, 1905; M.A. 1912.

Vaile, Lucretia, Denver, Colo. University of Denver, 1902-03; B.A. Vassar College, 1906.

Vasbinder, Lida C., '11, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Elmira College, 1901; assistant, New York State Library, Feb., 1912-date.

* Includes also members of former classes taking the senior or partial courses.

CLASS OF 1915

- Allison, Gladys Bell, Houston, Tex. B.A. Drake University, 1913; student assistant, Drake University Library, 1913.
- Bailey, Beulah, Troy, N. Y. B.A. Cornell University, 1912.
- Bayer, Edna Elizabeth, Rochester, N. Y. B.S. University of Rochester, 1913.
- Broomell, Ellyn Chapin, Chicago, Ill. Milwaukee-Downer College, 1909-10; Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1910-13; student assistant, University of Chicago Library, 1911-13.
- Byrne, Paul R., Chittenango, N. Y. Ph.B. Notre Dame University, 1913; assistant and cataloger, Notre Dame University Library, 1907-13.
- Calkins, Ruth Helen, Albany, N. Y. B.A. New York State Normal College, 1912.
- Claffin, Helen Mildred, Attleboro, Mass. B.A. Smith College, 1913.
- Colwell, Emily Kerr, Granville, O. Vassar College, 1911-12; B.A. Denison University, 1913; student assistant, Denison University Library, 1912-13.
- Davis, Elizabeth Linwood, Sag Harbor, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1913; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1912-13.
- Durkee, Florence Ella, Los Angeles, Cal. University of Minnesota, 1896-7; B.A. Leland Stanford Junior University, 1902.
- Furbeck, Mary Elizabeth, Altamont, N. Y. B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1913; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1910-13.
- Gates, Helen Fay, Worcester, Mass. B.A. Smith College, 1912; apprentice and assistant, Clark University Library, 1912-13.
- Gilchrist, Donald Bean, Franklin, N. H. B.A. Dartmouth College, 1913; student assistant, Dartmouth College Library, 1910-13.
- Greene, May, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Wellesley College, 1910.
- Hallsted, Sarah, Waterloo, N. Y. William Smith College, 1900-10; B.A. Mt. Holyoke College, 1913; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1912-13.
- Hartmann, Astrid, Trondhjem, Norway. B.A. Trondhjems Kathedralskole, 1904; assistant, Trondhjems Folkebibliotek, Aug., 1905-Oct., 1912; acting librarian, Nov., 1912-Sept., 1913.
- James, Helen Craig, Albany, N. Y. B.A. Vassar College, 1912.
- Lamb, Clara Louise, Charlotte, Mich. Wellesley College, 1900-01; B.A. University of Michigan, 1904; assistant, Cleveland Public Library, Apr.-Sept., 1913.
- Lawson, Mildred Helen, Troy, N. Y. B.A. N. Y. State Normal College, 1912.
- McCullough, Ruth Dorothy, Franklin, Ind. B.A. Franklin College, 1913.
- McMillen, James Adelbert, Pickering, Mo. B.A. University of Missouri, 1913; assistant and librarian, Maryville (Mo.) Public Library, 1906-9; assistant, University of Missouri Library, 1910-13.
- Martin, Mamie Ruth, Clinton, Ind. B.L. Ohio Wesleyan University, 1910; Indiana Public Library Commission Summer School for Librarians, 1912; assistant and librarian, Clinton (Ind.) Public Library, 1911-13.
- Norton, Margaret Cross, Rockford, Ill. Rockford College, 1909-12; Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1913.
- Seearce, Helen Adylia, Mooresville, Ind. B.A. De Pauw University, 1912; apprentice, Indiana State Library, 1912-13.
- Seip, Karen, Furu in Slagen, pr., Tönsberg, Norway. B.A. Hambros Skole, Bergen, 1909; University of Kristiania, 1910-12.
- Sharpe, Margaret, Greenwich, N. Y. B.A. Middlebury College, 1913.
- Sherrard, Mary Campbell, Chambersburg, Pa. B.A. Wilson College, 1900.
- Smith, Alfild Aagot, Trondhjem, Norway. B.A. Trondhjems Kathedralskole, 1905; assistant, Trondhjems Folkebibliotek, Oct., 1912-date.
- Spicer, Inez, Columbia, Mo. B.S. Christian College, Columbia, 1901; B.S. in Education, University of Missouri, 1909; assistant, University of Missouri Library, 1910-13.
- Thompson, Ruth Elizabeth, Denver, Colo. New Hampshire State College, 1908-9; B.A. University of Denver, 1912; assistant, Denver Public Library, June, 1912-date.
- Ver Nooy, Winifred, Chicago, Ill. Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1912; apprentice, University of Chicago Library, 1912-13.
- Wallace, Ruth, Franklin, Ind. B.A. Franklin College, 1899; Indiana Public Library Commission Summer School for Librarians, 1912; assistant librarian and cataloger, Franklin Public Library, 1912-13.
- Winship, Vera Louise, Milroy, Ind. Western College, Oxford, O., 1908-9; B.A. De Pauw University, 1912; apprentice, Indiana State Library, Oct., 1912-July, 1913.

Since the publication in the August number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of the degrees granted during the past school year, Alfred D. Keator, '12, and J. Howard Dice, '13, have also been granted the degree B.L.S.

One new elective course has been added to those offered in the senior year. Mr. William R. Watson, chief of the Educational Extension Division, and Miss Grace L. Betteridge, head of the Traveling Libraries and Study Club section, offer practice in extension work, for which a school credit of 50 hours will be granted. Mr. Watson will include in the course a series of discussions on the varied forms of library commission work. Additional practice may also be secured by those who desire it in actual organization of small libraries, under the direction of the state library organizer, during the month of March. Six have already registered for the course.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, spent Oct. 17 and 18 at the school visiting class appointments and inspecting the methods and equipment of the school. The stu-

dents and faculty had the pleasure of meeting Miss Plummer personally at an informal tea in the school rooms on the afternoon of the 17th.

Miss Eleanor M. Dye, '11-'12, after a temporary service of two months as cataloger in the Public Library of Sandusky, O., has been appointed librarian of the children's room.

Alfred D. Keator, B.L.S. '12, has gone to the Minneapolis Public Library to take charge of the Useful arts department.

Ruth Rosholt, B.L.S. '12, has been promoted to the position of chief of the Catalog department of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Raymond L. Walkley, B.L.S. '13, has been appointed bibliographical assistant in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington.

Recent additions to the staff of the New York State Library are:

Leslie E. Bliss, B.L.S. '13, assistant in the Legislative Reference section.

Miss Verne Bowles, '14, assistant in the Order section.

Miss Mary U. Rothrock, '14, assistant in the Book Selection section.

R. Alger Sawyer, jr., '14, assistant in the Law Library.

Miss Daisy M. Enright, '10-'11, who resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library at Nutley, N. J., was married to Dr. Burtrand J. Eno, Oct. 1, at Burlington, Vt.

Clarence E. Sherman, '11-'12, assistant librarian of Amherst College Library, was married to Miss Inez B. Copeland, at her home in Brockton, Mass., on Oct. 8.

Alice A. Blanchard, '03-'04, has succeeded Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, '01-'02, as first assistant in the Children's department and Training School for Children's Librarians at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Ethel I. Burwell, '12-'13, will spend nine months as assistant in Clark University Library, Worcester.

Mary E. Cobb, '14, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library School.

Jessica G. Cone, '05, has been appointed assistant in the Catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Annabel A. Hulburd, '06-'07, has gone to the Toledo (O.) Public Library as head of the Catalog department.

Hans G. Hvistendahl, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the Offentlige Bibliotek, Bergen, Norway.

Elta V. Savage, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant reference librarian in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

Alice See, '12-'13, has returned to Drake University Library, Des Moines, Ia., as assistant in the catalog and reference rooms.

Sabra W. Vought, '01, has gone to Allegheny College Library to act as librarian during the absence abroad of Miss Edith Rowley, '05-'06.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The new Normal course was in its experimental stage last year; this year is opens with four students—Miss Lorette Jenks and Miss Alice I. Vail, Pratt, 1913; Miss Louise Bache, Pittsburg, 1910, now children's librarian, DeKalb branch, Brooklyn Public Library; and Miss Nellie A. Olsen, A. B., Minnesota State University, 1902, librarian of Moorhead, Minn., High School and Public Library and of the Normal School Library, Mayville, N. D., 1908-13.

Work began Sept. 2. The month of September was spent in a study of the Brooklyn Public Library system and in preparation of the courses that the students are to teach the Brooklyn Public Library Training class which began work Sept. 29.

The Normal students will have Psychology and the History of Education, in the Education Department of Pratt Institute, and Miss Hopkins is planning to give them a course in Public Speaking, during the first term.

The general course opened Sept. 15, with 28 regular students, the largest class that the present class-room has accommodated, making with the Normal students a total registration of 32, which is the School's high-water mark. The members of the class are as follows:

Martha Alberts, Brooklyn, N. Y. Adelphi College, 1911-1913.

Hellen G. Alleman, Hanover, Pa. Assistant, Hanover Public Library.

Carson Brevoort, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ella B. Cook, Trenton, N. J. Assistant Trenton Public Library.

Florence L. Crosier, Cleveland, O. First assistant, Loraine branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Frederick L. Davis, Taunton, Mass. Harvard College A. M., 1892.

Madalene F. Dow, Wethersfield, Conn. Smith College, B. A., 1912.

Maude W. Fowler, Gerrish, New Hampshire. Assistant, Public Library, Franklin, N. H.

Virginia N. Gillham, Upper Alton, Ill. Shurtleff College, Ph. B., 1892.

Eleanor Gleason, Hartford, Conn. Reference librarian, Hartford Public Library.

Kate A. Goodrich, Douglas, Arizona. Librarian, Copper Queen Library, Douglas.

Eleanor Gray, Walpole, Mass.

Sarah Greer, Rocky Mount, Va.

Alice A. Guller, Hamilton, N. Y. Mt. Holyoke College, 1910-12.

Agnes Hansen, Seattle, Wash. University of Washington, 1903-04. Cataloger, Seattle Public Library.

Floretta Kimball, Suffolk, Va. Adelphi College, 1911-12.

Rosamond McIntosh, Highland Mills, N. Y.

Catharine E. Pennington, Rappahannock, Md.

Maud M. Pugsley, Newark, N. J. 2 years Northwestern University. Branch librarian, Newark Public Library.

Amelia H. Robie, Bath, N. Y. Assistant, Davenport Library.

Elizabeth M. Sawyer, Cleveland, O. First Assistant, Miles Park branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Florence M. Scott, Meadville, Pa. Allegheny College, 1910-12. Assistant, Meadville Public Library.

Mrs. Estelle H. Smith, Charleston, Maine.

Nathalie Smith, Duluth, Minn. A. B. Wellesley College, 1913.

Lorraine A. Sullivan, Newport, R. I.

Kenneth C. Walker, Dorchester, Mass. Apprentice, Harvard University Library.

Cecile A. Watson, Selma, Alabama. Goucher College, 1899-1900. Assistant, Brooklyn Public Library.

Edith I. Wright, Springfield, Vt. Assistant, Vermont Public Library Commission.

Sixteen states are represented. There are eight students from New England, ten from the Middle Atlantic states, four from the South, four from the Middle West, and two from the far West. Eighteen of the students have had library experience, seven have taught and seven of them have been in business of one kind or another.

The class visited the exhibition of the "Illuminated Manuscripts and Early Printed Books," loaned by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, at Columbia University, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 16.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Marion L. Cowell, '08, librarian at La Grande, Ore., was married on Sept. 3 to Mr. Herman S. Hertwig.

Miss Frances H. Sims, '08, has been put in charge of the Charles E. Dickinson branch of the Denver Public Library.

Miss Sally Clarkson, '09, has been placed in charge of the new Children's Room in the Ypsilanti Normal School library with the opportunity of working out a very interesting experiment in Normal School work.

Miss Stella R. Hoyt, '09, branch librarian at the Public Library of Seattle, was married on Aug. 31 to Mr. Robert A. De Cou.

Miss Almira R. Wilcox, '10, has been made assistant in the Troy, N. Y., Public Library.

Miss Evelyn M. Blodgett, '11, Cataloger of the State Library of Vermont, has gone to the library of the University of Washington, at Seattle.

Miss Rachel Rhoades, '11, has been appointed first assistant in the Reference Department of the Library Association of Portland, Ore.

Miss Elsie Hay, '12, has been put in charge of the Children's Room at the Stapleton branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Clara McKee, '12, has been appointed a cataloger at Brown University.

Miss Harriet S. Dutcher, '13, who went to Pittsburgh as temporary reference assistant during the summer, has been appointed to the position of classifier in that library.

Miss Louise Richardson, '13, has gone to the University of North Carolina, as cataloger.

Miss Della M. Wilsey, '13, has been made librarian of the Public Library of Richmond, California.

Miss Margaret Palmer, Pratt '05, has been made librarian of the Public Library at Chisholm, Minn.

Miss Julia F. Carter, Pratt, '06, who, last year, was in charge of the Perkins Children's branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been re-appointed in the Children's Department of the New York Public Library.

Miss Agnes F. Greer, Pratt '08, librarian of the West End branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library, assumes the librarianship of the Ballard branch of the Seattle Public Library in November.

Miss Alexandrine La Tourette, Pratt '08, has resigned the librarianship of Iron Mountain, Mich., to accept the assistant librarianship of the University of Nevada.

Miss Ruth Townsend, Pratt '10, has been appointed Office Secretary of the Massachusetts Library Commission.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director*.

IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

In 1912 the Iowa Library Commission, on account of the increased pressure of work, was unable to continue the Summer Library School which it had conducted at the University for eleven sessions. Consequently no school was held that year, but because of the continued demand the University arranged to resume the school in 1913 as a distinctive part of the summer session. The University librarian, Malcolm G. Wyer, was director, and the staff was as follows: Alice S. Tyler, special lecturer on library administration; Ione Armstrong, librarian, Council Bluffs, instructor in cataloging; Jennie E. Roberts, head cataloger, University library, instructor in classification; Edna Lyman Scott, specialist in children's reading, Seattle, instructor in library work with children; Jessie L. Arms, secretary and reviser. Mr. Wyer gave the instruction in reference work and general subjects. Special lectures were given by Mr. Utley, secretary American Library Association; Miss Rose, of Davenport; Miss Julia Robinson, of Des Moines; Mr. Hertzberg, of the Monastery Bindery, Chicago; Miss Milligan, of Tipton; Miss Davis and Miss Marks, of the Library Commission, and by members of the University faculty.

The course lasted for six weeks and covered—as fully as possible—the subjects most needed for modern library administration—as well as lectures of an inspirational character. The class contained nineteen in the regular course and four additional for the children's work. It was one of the best classes that ever attended the library school, as nearly all came as librarians of small town libraries, and all but two were from Iowa.

Although the school is no longer under the auspices of the Library Commission, the close

cooperation of all members of the commission was warmly felt by the director; and the success of the school was due in no small measure to the solid foundation on which it had been placed by Miss Tyler and Miss Brown, and to the presence of Miss Tyler for an extended course of lectures.

The list of students is as follows:

Allen, Helen E., Public Library, Onawa, Iowa.
Anderson, Delvena, University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.

Converse, Abbie J., Public Library, Cresco, Iowa.

Dailey, Fern, Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Delahoyde, Mrs. Laura V., Public Library, Audubon, Iowa.

Denman, Nan E., Public Library, Sac City, Iowa.

Gordon, Ethel, University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.

Hodgson, James, University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.

Johnson, Josephine, Public Library, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Lovett, Mrs. Laura, Public Library, Ida Grove, Iowa.

Keil, Bess, Public Library, Marengo, Iowa.

Logsdon, Josephine B., Public Library, Colfax, Iowa.

Mitchell, Anne F., Public Library, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

Rohwedder, Elizabeth, Public Library, Clinton, Iowa.

Schneider, Pearl, Public Library, Oelwein, Iowa.

Storer, Ruth W., Public Library, Mason City, Iowa.

Williams, Harriet, Public Library, Stuart, Iowa.

Wilson, Lorena M., Public Library, York, Neb.

Witter, Helen E., Public Library, Ottumwa, Iowa.

CHILDREN'S COURSE

Colby, Eva, Orthopedic Hospital, Lincoln, Neb.
Murdough, Miss, Chicago Commons, Chicago, Ill.

Murray, Mrs. Maud L., Public Library, Grundy Center, Iowa.

Russell, Lois, Public Library, Iowa City, Iowa.

MALCOLM G. WYER.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The college opened on Sept. 17, with the following students for library training classes:

FIRST YEAR

Ada A. Bauer, Jane I. Baumler, Constance Beal, Esther E. Beckford, Dorothy Black, Anna B. Bonzagni, Marion Bowman, Miriam R. Breese, Christine R. Bull, Marie R. Copland, Ruth A. Davis, May L. Dugan, Margaret Duncan, Abbie G. Glover, Helen L. Harlow, Ina L. Hawes, May Kelleher, Pearl L. Mason,

Hazel Merrill, Dorothy E. Oelkers, Ernestine Packard, Gertrude H. Robinson, Helen Ruggles, Helen Whiting, Margaret O. Wood.

SECOND YEAR

Dorothy G. Bell, Mildred Bouvé, Louise V. Clary, Ella M. Coats, Helen M. Foster, Estelle Freeman, Helen P. Giere, Marion Hayward, Margaret G. Heimer, Isabelle Hurlbutt, Elizabeth P. Jacobs, Katharine J. Middleton, Mary A. Nimms, Caroline Righter, Harriet Robinson, Mary E. Rogers, Margaret E. Sinclair, Esther F. Tucker, May F. Twitchell, Lorna A. Wardwell, Margaret M. Welch, Marjorie Yates.

THIRD YEAR

Anita M. Allen, Harriet C. Ames, Helen B. Andrews, Margaret E. Batcheller, Gladys M. Bigelow, Isabelle L. Chaffin, Margaret M. Clark, Marian F. Cross, Gladys Dixon, Ruth M. Eaton, Annie R. C. Fennell, Elizabeth Fowler, Ethel K. Fowler, Helen T. Gerald, Esther A. Giblin, Ruth A. Gray, Ruth W. Hatch, Mildred Hurley, A. Marie Lamont, Jessie H. Ludgate, Mary A. Pinkham, Gertrude A. Shaw, Marie F. Smalley, Mildred Thompson, Marjorie T. Underwood, Pauline M. Yager.

FOURTH YEAR

Marion Andrews, Constance Ashenden, Martha Bailey, Clara Beetle, Lucy S. Bell, Edith Brown, Helen F. Carleton, Mildred E. Dimick, Elizabeth P. Ela, Sarah M. Findley, Margaret Kneil, Mary A. McCarthy, Ella R. McDowell, Ethel Newcomet, Lillian F. Nisbet, Mildred Page, Ruth H. Parker, Margaret A. Potter, I. Marie Randall, Marion L. Small, Helen P. Smith, Katherine Warren.

COLLEGE GRADUATE CLASS

Winnifred A. Chapman, Alice B. Day, Anna E. Foster, Louise M. Hoxie, Ethel P. Kellar, Edith A. Noon, Pauline Potter, Grace W. Thompson, Louise Thompson, Margaret Watkins, Helen M. Whitehouse.

PARTIAL AND SPECIAL STUDENTS

Vida B. Adams, Bessie S. Cobb, Julia L. Crocker, Elva Greef, Dorothy F. Holmes, Margaret Marston, Edith Phail, Dorothy Whiting, Elizabeth F. Williams.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Higgins, Alice G., 1906, has accepted a position in the Children's department of the New York Public Library as assistant to Miss Moore.

Stuart, Theresa, 1908, is doing some work in organization at the Stewart Public Library, Corrinna, Me.

Kendall, Alice G., 1910, has accepted a position as acting librarian for the year 1913-1914 at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Aldrich, Caroline, 1912, has joined the staff of the Utica Public Library in the Children's department.

Malone, Eva E., 1911-1912, has gone to Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C., as librarian.

Almy, Helen, 1913, went in September as assistant in the Utica Public Library.

Haseltine, Elizabeth, 1912-1913, has joined the staff of the Cataloging department at Columbia University.

Wolhaupter, Alice C., has accepted a position as assistant in the Public Library of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Woodbridge, Elizabeth, 1912-1913, has charge of the library of the National Child Labor Commission, New York.

Potter, Hope, 1912-1913, has been appointed librarian of the High School Library, in Redlands, Cal.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened Sept. 23 with an enrollment of 25 regular students and 11 special students, the latter being from the staff of the Cleveland Public Library. In the regular class 8 states are represented, 9 colleges, 15 students have had at least a partial college course, and 15 have had previous library experience.

The technical courses this year will be given by Miss Harriet E. Howe, who comes to the school as head instructor. Miss Howe brings to the school a wide experience in both college and public library work. After her graduation from the Illinois Library School she served on the staff of that institution four years; later she reorganized the catalog department of the library of the University of Iowa, and for the past three and a half years has been head cataloger of the Minneapolis Public Library. For three summers she was instructor in technical subjects in the Iowa Summer Library School, and previously had charge of the summer library school at the University of the State of Washington for two summers. Miss Gertrude Sipher, a member of last year's class, will serve as her assistant and reviser.

As in previous years, the course in Book selection will be given by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, head of the smaller branches and high school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, and the course in Trade bibliography and book buying by Miss Anna G. Hubbard, head of the Order department of the Cleveland Library. Other members of the Cleveland Public Library staff will give courses and lectures relating to the departments of which they are heads.

The use of the typewriter is begun early in the course, with the desire that students shall be able to make practical use of typewriters during the course. Three different kinds of machines have been added to the equipment, and the practice work commenced under the supervision of Miss White.

The students with the director, Miss Howe, and Miss Sipher attended the meeting of the Ohio Library Association at Oberlin on Oct. 8, and in addition to the sessions enjoyed the

opportunity of inspecting the library under the guidance of Professor Root.

ALUMNI NEWS

Zana K. Miller, '05, formerly librarian of the Tax Commission at Madison, Wis., is now librarian with The Indexers, at 5526 South Park avenue, Chicago.

Theodosia Hamilton, '07, formerly librarian of Simpson College Library, has been appointed acting librarian of the Vinton (Ia.) Public Library.

Alice Morris, '10, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Ohio Wesleyan University Library, and has been appointed an assistant in the Ohio State University Library.

Grace Haughton, '11, has resigned her position as assistant in School division of the Cleveland Public Library to accept an assistantship in the State Normal College Library at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Marion Warner, '11, was married Sept. 22 to Mr. Harry Barney Claffin, of Cleveland.

Ruth Haven, '12, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the North branch of the Minneapolis Public Library to accept the position of organizer in the Minnesota Public Library Commission.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The ninth annual session of the school opened on Sept. 25 with the following enrollment of students:

Grace Angier, Atlanta, Ga.
Janet Berkeley, Staunton, Va.
Katharine Carnes, Macon, Ga.
Lucille Cobb, Carrollton, Ga.
Kathleen Hines, Calhoun, Ga.
Margaret Jemison, Talladega, Ala.
Annie Jungermann, Columbus, Ga.
Rhea King, Atlanta, Ga.
Anna Laura Robinson, Atlanta, Ga.
May Smith, Athens, Ga.
Vera Southwick, Atlanta, Ga.
Mattie Lou Worsham, Forsyth, Ga.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 18, the class was present at the opening of the Uncle Remus branch of the Carnegie Library. This branch is situated in rooms in the former home of Joel Chandler Harris, which has been bought by the Uncle Remus Memorial Association. After the opening exercises were concluded there was an opportunity for the students to inspect the house and grounds, which are full of interest from their association with the Uncle Remus stories.

NOTES

Ethel Pitcher, 1910, formerly assistant in the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, in September was appointed librarian of the Public Library at Tyler, Texas.

Mary Browne, 1909, has resigned her position in the New York Public Library, and has

returned to Atlanta to take charge of the Oakland City and Uncle Remus branches of the Carnegie Library. These branches are open on different afternoons during the week. Miss Browne will tell an Uncle Remus story every Saturday afternoon at the Uncle Remus branch. At the opening of this library, Oct. 18, she made a successful beginning, having a very large audience, which included the widow of the late Joel Chandler Harris, several of his children and grandchildren, the Executive committee of the Memorial Association, and many friends of the author, both old and young.

Ethel Daniel, 1909, who had been an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, was married on June 18 to Frank Henry Theile, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The attendance of graduates at the A. L. A. conferences has been necessarily small heretofore, owing to the distance of the meeting places from the South. At the Kaaterskill Conference, however, there were nine representatives of the school: Jessie Hopkins, 1906; Ethel Everhart, 1907; Ella May Thornton, 1909; Mary Palmer, 1909; T. D. Barker, 1909; Dagmar Holmes, 1910; Frances Newman, 1912; Amelia Whitaker, 1912, and Catherine Walker, 1913. They made up a pleasant luncheon party, which was entertained on Thursday of the conference by Miss Wootten and Mrs. Sneed.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Two of the entering class withdrew too late for correction of the list sent the October JOURNAL: Jesse W. Bingham, Chicago, Ill.; Maud A. Pratt, Reynoldsville, Pa.

The two following names should be added to the class list: Edith Bettle, Haverford, Pa. (part time student); Eliza M. Fox, Philadelphia, Pa.

The instruction in Loan department work, formerly given by Miss Bacon, will be given by Miss Stella T. Doane. Miss Bacon will take up the administrative side in her spring course on Library administration.

Two periods a week in the gymnasium are required this year from each member of the class.

A visit was paid on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 17, to the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Jean Cameron, Drexel, 1913, has been appointed assistant in the Medical Library, McGill University, Montreal.

Miss Louise Willard Rodgers, Drexel, 1913, held a temporary position as cataloger in the University of Pennsylvania, and has recently been appointed assistant in the Cataloging department of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Helen Jones, Drexel, 1913, has been assisting in the recataloging of the Medina (Pa.) Free Library.

CORINNE BACON, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Several corrections should be made in the list of appointments which appeared last month, as follows:

Miss Crowell is head of the Children's department of the Trenton Public Library, Miss Holmes assistant at the 115th Street branch, Miss Tiemann first assistant at the Jackson Square branch, and Miss O'Connor children's librarian of the St. Gabriel's Park branch of the N. Y. P. L.

Appointments of juniors not returning for the diploma are as follows:

Mary deJ. Cox (Mo.), assistant in accounting library, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Marguerite H. Entler (Ore.), assistant, Public Library, Portland, Ore.

Meta P. Harrsen (Fla.), assistant, Central Circulation, N. Y. P. L.

Katherine F. Isham (Ill.), assistant, branch unassigned, N. Y. P. L.

Werdna Kellar (S. D.), first assistant, Hearst Library, Lead, S. Dak.

Hedwig Klingelhoef (N. Y. City), assistant, Ottendorfer branch, N. Y. P. L.

Ruth McLaughlin (Ill.), children's librarian, Public Library, Jacksonville, Ill.

Olivia H. Paine (N. Y. City), assistant, Central Circulation, N. Y. P. L.

Mary E. Rossell (N. Y. City), children's librarian, St. George branch, N. Y. P. L.

Ella G. Simonds (Mass.), librarian, N. Y. Institution for the Blind.

Enid M. Stafford (N. Y. City), assistant, Traveling Libraries Division, N. Y. P. L.

Foster W. Stearns (Mass.), librarian, Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Gertrude H. Wilson (Conn.), assistant, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.

Juniors returning for the senior year have been placed for the year as follows:

Katherine M. Christopher (Mich.), assistant, periodical room, Columbia University Library.

Azalea Clizbee (Bklyn.), cataloger, Reference department, N. Y. P. L.

Letty L. Davis (N. J.), cataloger, Reference department, N. Y. P. L.

Grace Eatough (Neb.), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.

Frederick Goodell (Mich.), first assistant, Hamilton Fish Park branch, N. Y. P. L.

Marian P. Greene (Cal.), children's librarian, Aguilar branch, N. Y. P. L.

Anna M. Hardy (Neb.), teachers' assistant, Library School, N. Y. P. L.

Eleanor Hitt (Cal.), assistant, Technology Division, N. Y. P. L.

Dorothy G. Hoyt (Mich.), cataloger, Documents Division, N. Y. P. L.

Mary E. Jameson (Mich.), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.

Florence Johnston (Iowa), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.

Keyes D. Metcalf (Ohio), assistant, in charge of stack-rooms, N. Y. P. L.
 Amy C. Osborn (N. Y.), cataloger, Documents Division, N. Y. P. L.
 Martha C. Pritchard (R. I.), librarian, High School Library, White Plains, N. Y.
 Forrest B. Spaulding (Bklyn.), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.
 Marion P. Watson (N. J.), assistant, Central Circulation, N. Y. P. L.
 Enid M. Weidinger (N. J.), assistant, Reference Order Division, N. Y. P. L.
 Marjorie L. Wilson (Iowa), assistant, Reference Order Division, N. Y. P. L.
 Gladys Young (Iowa), assistant, Central Circulation, N. Y. P. L.
 Alta B. Claflin (Pratt, 1903), assistant, cataloging room of Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.
 Elizabeth O. Haseltine (Simmons, 1913), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.
 Ida W. Lentilhon (Pratt, 1912), assistant, Queens Borough Public Library.
 Louise Miltimore (N. Y. State, certificate, 1910), assistant, Circulation department, N. Y. P. L.

Cox, Mary de J., of the New York Library School, June, 1913, has been permanently appointed as an assistant in the Accounting Library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which Miss Dobbins is librarian.

The first junior lecture of the term from a visiting lecturer was by Mrs. Mary Antin Grabau, author of "The promised land," who spoke on "How one book was made." The students had the pleasure of making her acquaintance later, at an informal reception.

The seniors in administration began with two lectures from Mr. Herbert Putnam on "The constitution of a library" and "The Library of Congress." At present courses by Mr. F. W. Jenkins, librarian of the School of Philanthropy, on "Civic conditions," and by the director of the library, on "Administration," are going on.

Seniors in the School and college library course have had four lectures by Miss Marie A. Newberry, on "The normal school situation," "Training in books in schools and colleges," "Teachers' institutes," and "Rural school libraries," and two by Dr. A. S. Root, of Oberlin, on "The place of the library in the educational scheme" and on "Training in bibliography in colleges."

The second of the first series and also of the second was attended by the seniors in the advanced reference and cataloging course, who are at present doing work in the reference catalog room under the special supervision of Miss Bertha Eger.

The students attended in a body the first meeting of the New York Library Club, at the Botanical Garden, Oct. 9.

The enrollment for the year is as follows:

SENIORS

Katherine M. Christopher (Mich.), A.B. Univ. Mich., 1901, School and coll. course.
 Alta B. Claflin (O.), grad. Pratt Institute Library School, 1903, Adv. ref. and cat. course.
 Azalea Chizbee (N. Y.), Adv. ref. and cat. course.
 Herbert C. Collar (Mass.), A.B. Dartmouth College, 1899, School and coll. course.
 Letty L. Davis (N. J.), A.B. Smith College, 1910, Adv. ref. and cat. course.
 Frederick Goodell (Mich.), Administration course.
 Marian P. Greene (Calif.), Administration course.
 Minerva Grimm (N. Y.), Administration course.
 Anna M. Hardy (Neb.), A.B. Univ. Nebraska, 1912, School and coll. course.
 Elizabeth A. Haseltine (Mass.), A.B. Boston Univ., 1908; Simmons College, 1913, Adv. ref. and cat. course.
 Eleanor Hitt (Calif.), A.B. Univ. Southern California, 1911, School and coll. course.
 Dorothy G. Hoyt (Mich.), Adv. ref. and cat. course.
 May E. Jameson (Mich.), Adv. ref. and cat. course.
 Florence D. Johnston (Iowa), Administration course.
 Ida W. Lentilhon (N. Y.), A.B. Adelphi College, 1911; graduate Pratt Institute Library School, 1912, Administration course.
 Metta R. Ludey (N. J.), graduate Pratt Institute Library School, 1903, Administration course.
 Keyes D. Metcalf (O.), A.B. Oberlin College, 1911, School and coll. course.
 Louise Miltimore (N. Y.), A.B. Cornell Univ., 1909; N. Y. State Library School certificate, Administration course.
 Amy C. Osborn (N. Y.), Administration course.
 Martha C. Pritchard (R. I.), School and coll. course.
 Forrest B. Spaulding (N. Y.), Administration course.
 Marion P. Watson (N. J.), A.B. Wellesley College, 1911, Administration course.
 Enid M. Weidinger (N. J.), Adv. ref. and cat. course.
 Marjorie L. Wilson (Iowa), Administration course.
 Gladys Young (Iowa), Administration course.

JUNIORS

Pauline G. Alexander (N. Y.), graduate Normal College High School, 1909.
 Theodore M. Avé-Lallemant (Wis.), A.B. Univ. of Wisconsin, 1901.
 May E. Baillet (N. Y.), graduate Newark High School, 1910 (Newark Pub. Lib.).
 Gladys Barnes (R. I.), A.B. Leland Stanford Univ., 1911.
 Rachel H. Beall (N. Y.), graduate Van Wag-

- chen Normal Course for Kindergartners, 1898.
- Evelyn Bloom (N. Y.), graduate Normal College, 1903.
- Elizabeth H. Briggs (Mich.), graduate Romeo (Mich.) High School, 1892 (Detroit Pub. Lib.).
- Jessie Callan (Pa.), graduate Braddock (Pa.) High School, 1911 (Carnegie Lib., Braddock).
- Mabel Cooper (Ore.), A.B. Univ. of Oregon, 1907.
- Mary V. Crenshaw, Virginia.
- Alma D. Custead (Pa.), graduate Erie (Pa.) High School, 1897.
- Francis J. Dolezal, Missouri (St. Louis Public Library).
- Katharine Esselstyn (N. Y.), April 1, to finish interrupted work.
- Italia E. Evans (Ind.), graduate Ft. Wayne High School, 1909 (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Agnes Fleming (Iowa), graduate St. Elizabeth's College, N. J., 1911.
- Florence E. Foshay (N. Y.), A.B. Barnard College, 1906 (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Beatrice M. Freer (N. Y.), graduate Kingston Academy, N. Y., 1911 (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Marietta Fuller (N. Y.), A.B. Smith College, 1913.
- Edith J. Hawley, Connecticut.
- Dollie B. Hepburn (N. J.), A.B. Smith College, 1913.
- Marjorie H. Holmes (Ala.), graduate Montgomery High School, 1908.
- Frances Kaercher (Pa.), graduate Ogontz Seminary, 1905 (Pottsville Pub. Lib.).
- Rose Kahan (Wash.), A.B. Univ. Washington, 1908.
- Elizabeth L. Kamenetzky (N. J.), graduate Barringer High School, Newark, 1907.
- Mary McDonnell (N. Y.), A.B. College New Rochelle, 1908.
- Alexandra McKechnie (Can.), B.Ph. Western Reserve Univ., 1901.
- George S. Maynard (Mass.), A.B. Johns Hopkins Univ., 1894.
- Dorothy P. Miller (N. Y.), graduate National Cathedral School, 1903.
- Mary L. Osborn (N. Y.), graduate Genesee State Normal School, 1911.
- Gertrude E. Petty (O.), graduate Thurston-Gleim School, Pittsburgh, 1911.
- Dorothy N. Rogers (Minn.), graduate River Falls (Wis.) State Normal School, 1909 (St. Paul Pub. Lib.).
- Alice F. Rupp (N. Y.), graduate Horace Mann School, 1906 (New Rochelle Pub. Lib.).
- Irene E. Smith (Ore.), graduate Ontario Normal College, 1903.
- Rachel N. T. Stone (Conn.), graduate Hartford High School, 1909 (Hartford Pub. Lib.).
- Fanny T. Taber (Ala.), graduate Little Rock High School, 1905; student Univ. Michigan, 1905-6 and 1906-7.
- Anne Thompson (Conn.), graduate Middletown High School, 1912 (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Allan V. Tornudd (Finland), M.Ph. Univ. Helsingfors, 1913.
- Mignon R. Tyler (N. J.), graduate Rutherford (N. J.) High School, 1910 (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Sophie A. Udin (Pa.), graduate Pittsburgh Central High School, 1913.
- Mary I. Weadock (Mich.), graduate Sacred Heart Convent, 1902 (Detroit Pub. Lib.).
- Elizabeth T. Williams (Conn.), graduate Westover High School, Hartford, 1911.
- Mary E. Winslow (Vt.), Ph.B. Univ. Vermont, 1913.
- Frances R. Young (Fla.), graduate Jacksonville High School, 1908.

PARTIAL-COURSE STUDENTS

- Laura M. J. Bertemy (N. Y.), graduate Morris High School, 1905 (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Edna B. Gearhart (Pa.), graduate Danville (Pa.) High School, 1909 (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Irma Gerow (N. J.), graduate Jersey City High School, 1906 (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Florence Normile (N. Y.), graduate Wadleigh High School, 1910 (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Clara L. Overton (N. Y.) (New York Pub. Lib.).
- Cora Rabe (N. Y.), graduate Mt. Vernon High School, 1909 (New York Pub. Lib.).

M. W. PLUMMER,

Director of Training School.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS—CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

The Training School for Children's Librarians opened Oct. 1 with the following enrollment of students:

JUNIOR CLASS

- Mary Banes, Metamora, Ind.
- Alice Pauline Burgess, Plano, Ill.
- Margaret Baxter, Carnegie, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Agnes M. Cuffe, Watertown, N. Y.
- Dorothy Virginia Forbes, Franklin, Pa.
- Celia Florence Frost, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Mary Elizabeth Fuller, Sac City, Iowa.
- Grace Nellie Gilleland, Bellaire, Ohio.
- Alice Rowan Douglas Gillim, Owensboro, Ky.
- Mary Benton Harris, Carnegie, Pa.
- Edith Irene Groft, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Mary Hughes, Washington, D. C.
- Veronica Somerville Hutchinson, Cleveland, O.
- Helen Edith McCracken, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
- Virginia McMaster, Creswell, O.
- Helen Martin, Oberlin, O.
- Helen Margaret Martin, Jamestown, Pa.
- Mary Robinson Moorhead, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Marjorie McCandless Morrow, Duluth, Minn.
- Mary Caroline Pillow, Butler, Pa.
- Vera Julia Prout, Fairbury, Neb.
- Mary D. Rains, Clarinda, Ia.
- Muriel Rose Samson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Martha Josephine Sands, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jessie Gay Van Cleve, Marquette, Mich.

SENIOR CLASS

Eugenia Brunot, Wilksburg, Pa.
Marie Louise Fisher, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Rariden Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Jane Johnston, Sheffield, Ala.
Adeline Marie Macrum, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Clara May Mooney, Scio, O.
Edith R. Morse, Round Hill, Va.
Phebe Girtton Pomeroy, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Lida Byron Young, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALUMNAE NOTES

The school directory includes the following new addresses:

Alice A. Blanchard, special student 1905-1906.
First assistant in the Training School for Children's Librarians and in the Children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Bess Burnham, class of 1908. Supervisor of playground libraries, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Martha Rodes Carter, class of 1913. Versailles, Ky.
Jane Lee Conard, special student, 1909. Librarian, De Kalb Branch, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gertrude M. Edwards, class of 1913. Children's librarian, Public Library, La Crosse, Wis.
Alice I. Hazeltine, special student, 1906-1907. Librarian of branches, Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
Laura F. Heilman, class of 1913. Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.
Ruth Grosvenor Hopkins, class of 1904. Head of Children's department, Calgary Public Library, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
Mary Kimball McKnight, class of 1912. Ellington, Ct.
Mabel Beatrice Moore, class of 1913. Children's librarian, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
Anna May Slease, class of 1911. Instructor, History department, Franklin High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bolette Sontum, class of 1906. Married Charles Durbon, June, 1913.

The members of the class of 1914 received the following appointments:

Anna Marie Anderson, Lyons, Ia. Children's librarian, Free Public Library, Clinton, Ia.
Edith Catharine Canby Balderston, Philadelphia, Pa. Clerk, Franklin School, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Helen Marjorie Beal, Oneida, N. Y. Children's librarian, Madison Public Library, Madison, Wis.
Eugenia Brunot, Wilksburg, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Eva Izora Cloud, Kewanee, Ill. Children's librarian, Public Library, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Elizabeth Hoard Dexter, Madison, Wis. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Edith Endicott, Washington, D. C. Children's librarian, Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
Martha Elizabeth English, Wilksburg, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Berenice Jean Finney, Washington, D. C. Assistant children's librarian, Public Library of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
Dorothy Flower, Madison, Wis. Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.
Mary Rariden Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Mildred Priscilla Harrington, Cleveland, O. Assistant children's librarian, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O.
Mary Jane Johnston, Sheffield, Ala. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Harriet Marie McClure, Marietta, O. Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.
Adeline Marie Macrum, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Edith Collins Moon, Morrisville, Pa. Children's librarian, Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny, Pa.
Edith R. Morse, Round Hill, Va. Librarian, Young Women's Christian Association Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Myrtie Alice Northrop, Waterbury, Ct. Assistant children's librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Ct.
Mary Oxley, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Assistant children's librarian, Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Ruth Price, Battle Creek, Mich. Children's librarian, Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O.
Clara E. Purdum, Chillicothe, O. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Marion Doyle Redenbaugh, Pittsburgh, Pa. Children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Grace Shellenberger, Des Moines, Ia. Children's librarian, Public Library, Des Moines, Ia.
Estella Slaven, Austin, Minn. Children's librarian, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O.
Mildred Subers, Ashbourne, Pa. Children's librarian, Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Helen Sarah Watson, Tiffin, O. Children's librarian, Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

Lida Byron Young, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE,
Director of Training School.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Prof. Earl E. Sperry, Ph.D., of the Liberal Arts Faculty, has been made director of the school.

Miss Margaret Emerson, for many years Assistant Professor of Library Economy, resigned last June.

The courses in literature, formerly in charge of Miss Emerson, are now being given by the teachers in the English, French and German departments of the College of Liberal Arts.

Seventeen students have entered the school this fall. Nine are candidates for a degree; eight for a certificate.

The degree students are:

Esther Bogart, East Syracuse, N. Y.
Evelyn M. Hart, Utica, N. Y.
Helen H. Hoose, Syracuse, N. Y.
Irene M. Kennedy, Camden, N. Y.
Frances B. Kreupzer, Morehouseville, N. Y.
Laura L. Merriman, Gouverneur, N. Y.
Anna E. Middlekauff, Hagerstown, Md.
Beatrice E. Odell, Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Hilda Sandberg, Willsboro, N. Y.

The certificate students are:

Louise Benson, Westfield, Ind.
Anna E. Carpenter, Sunbury, Pa.
Lucy E. DeGraff, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Addie I. Duprey, Au Sable, Forks, N. Y.
Mary A. Fox, Black River, N. Y.
Mary U. Hyland, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Fannie R. Sattinger, Indianapolis, Ind.
Irene V. Naful, Black River, N. Y.

ALUMNI NOTES

Of the class of 1913 Julia I. Clush and Helen C. MacVean are assistants in the Syracuse University Library; Marguerite A. Geer and Florence M. Lamb in the Brooklyn Public Library, and Aimee M. Peters in the Johns Hopkins University Library.

E. E. SPERRY.

THE WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION TRAINING CLASS

Seven students have been admitted to the new course in legislative reference and public service training instituted by the Wisconsin Library Commission, as follows:

Blackall, Mrs. E. W., New York City. Genesee State Normal School graduate (4 years classical course); Simmons College, 1 year (including library course); Alliance Française, Paris, 3 months, supervisor of training school.

Cannon, L. H., Milwaukee, Wis. German-English Academy (Milwaukee), and private instruction. Extensive accounting and financial experience.

Davis, E. H., Lincoln, Neb. University of Nebraska A.B.; assistant, Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau.

Hochstein, Irma, Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee Downer College 2 years (scholarship); University of Wisconsin A.B.

McMullin, Jennie W., Terre Haute, Ind. Indiana State Normal School graduate; University of Chicago (scholarship) A.B.; University of Wisconsin A.M.

Schatz, W. P., Chicago, Ill. Milwaukee Normal School graduate; University of Wisconsin Ph.B.; Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy graduate; assistant to Graham Taylor, director of boys' work, Lincoln Centre, Chicago.

Turner, G. P., Milwaukee, Wis. University of Wisconsin L. and S. course, 3 years; Law 1 year.

It has been necessary to restrict the class to those having a previous training and experience, together with natural aptitude and personal qualities, which fit them for this kind of work. The authorities were therefore under the necessity of rejecting the applications of several persons who did not come fully up to the requirements. The nature of the work is indicated by the following:

Library science. All of these students are at present taking in full the three fundamental courses: classification, cataloging, and reference, including not only the lectures and conferences, but also at first all of the practice work. Later some of the regular practice work which is not so directly applicable to legislative reference work will be omitted, in order to give opportunity for more extended supplementary practice in the legislative reference library. In all these courses the instruction given to the other library school students will be supplemented by special instruction and practice as to legislative and municipal reference material.

University courses. Each student is also taking at least seven hours per week of advanced work in the University of Wisconsin. The courses taken include legislation, party government, elementary law, constitutional law, labor problems, trust and monopolies.

Research work. As was anticipated, several departments of the state government have made application to the commission, asking that students be delegated to do special investigational work for them. The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has asked (1) for a study of the minimum wage in reference to housing standards and also from the particular viewpoint of the regulation of woman and child labor; and (2) for an investigation of the regulation of humidity in factories and workshops and its relation to the efficiency of the worker. Those subjects have been assigned respectively to Mr. Cannon and Miss Hochstein.

The State Board of Public Affairs has asked (1) for a careful study of certain specific co-operative industries actually operating in Wis-

consin; (2) for a study of cooperative credit, both in relation to short time loans and more permanent land mortgages; (3) for an investigation of the whole subject of a central board of control for all state educational institutions. These three subjects have been assigned to Mr. Turner, Miss McMullin and Mr. Schatz.

The secretary of the Governors' Conference has asked for an analytical compilation of the existing statutes regulating trusts and monopolies, bringing up to date earlier compilations and organizing later material. This work has been assigned to Mr. Davis.

The State Board of Public Affairs has asked for a similar compilation of statutes relative to mortgage taxation. This piece of work has been assigned to Mrs. Blackall and Mr. Cannon.

It is to be noted in this connection that these pieces of work must be done under conditions which are practical rather than scholastic, since the results are for actual use by the state departments and must conform to certain administrative standards, must be accomplished within a given time, and must be such as to meet the approval of the board asking that the work be done.

The Legislative Reference Library has on file also a request for an analysis of regulations and methods applied in the detention of accused prisoners, with particular reference to their protection against loss. This work has been assigned to Mrs. Blackall.

Research work will also be done during the year on the following subjects: the pay of state legislators, municipal home rule, bibliography of material in accessible libraries relative to the white slave question (for the use of the special legislative commission created by the last legislature for investigation of the subject), the investigation of certain phases of mothers' pensions and the care of dependent children at home (in connection with a special investigation by the State Board of Control), the efficiency of state departments, a study of state printing in regard to the elements of time, cost and quality; investigation of the actual interest rates on different kinds of loans; comparative data as to boards of efficiency and economy in other states.

It is evident that there will be no lack of practical problems on which the students of this special course may spend their time and gain expert knowledge both as to method and subject. All of the work is carefully supervised through weekly reports as to the time spent and the subject matter covered.

Lectures. The special lectures by leaders in library administration in special library work and in other fields from outside the city and state will be unified and correlated by frequent class conferences with the lecturers and with instructors. The work covers the whole two university semesters and the summer session, and, in some cases, the completion of the investigational work may require time reaching beyond that period.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The eighth year of the school opened Sept. 24, with an enrollment of 43 students, taxing the capacity of the room to the fullest extent. The increase of seven in the registration is due to the new course in Library Administration and Public Service Training offered this year for the first time, and which is fully explained elsewhere in this issue. Following a pleasant custom, the preceding class greeted the incoming students with flowers, placing a red carnation on each desk.

The registration of 43 gives 30 students in the class of 1914, 6 in the class 1915 (juniors taking the joint course with the College of Letters and Science) and 7 in the course for Public Service Training. There are representatives from 13 states and Canada. Of these 19 are from Wisconsin, 5 from Illinois, 4 from Michigan, 3 from Iowa, 3 from New York, and one each from California, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington state, and Canada. Fourteen of the class are college graduates, one with a master's degree, two will receive the bachelor's degree in June, 1914; six are juniors in the University and twelve have had from one to three years of college training; 34 of the class, therefore, have the college point of view. Twelve come to the work with library experience, ranging from one to eleven years in paid positions; three have had from six months to a year of apprentice work, while the remaining number met the requirement of one month's apprentice service in an approved library.

Some slight rearrangements have been made in the curriculum. The course in Bookbuying has been transferred to the first semester, following the work in Trade Bibliography. The study in Children's Literature has been more closely correlated with the Book Selection course, and the evaluation of the different classes in juvenile literature, such as history, biography, travel, etc., follows those of the adult books. This change brings part of the course in Children's work in the first semester.

The faculty assignments for the first semester are as follows:

Miss Hazeltine—Reference work.
Miss Carpenter—Trade bibliography.
Miss Turvill—Cataloging, Classification, and Library economy.
Miss Bascom—Book selection.
Miss Humble—Children's literature and Loan administration.
Miss Frederickson—Reviser.

The work of the opening week has proceeded without interruption. On Friday, Oct. 10 a "mixer" was given for the faculty and students by Miss Hazeltine.

ALUMNI NOTES

The following promotions and changes have occurred since the last report:

Mary E. Bechaud, '07, was married in August to Mr. Ralph H. Steffen, Madison.

Ella V. Ryan, '07, has joined the cataloging staff of the Wisconsin Historical Library. Marion Weil, '07, was married Oct. 1 to Dr. John W. Tappan, El Paso, Texas.

Florence C. Farnham, '09, has been appointed cataloger in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library.

Ruth Knowlton, '09, is in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library, serving as acting children's librarian.

Julia A. Robinson, '09, has been appointed secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, succeeding Miss Alice S. Tyler.

Lotta Fleek, '10, has joined the staff of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association. She has been librarian to Pendleton (Ore.) since graduation.

Bettina Jackson, '10, is doing special cataloging for the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin.

Corina Kittelson, '10, has a position as cataloger in the State Library at Topeka, Kansas.

Retha Bergold, '11, became assistant library clerk in the office of the Wisconsin State Superintendent of public instruction on Oct. 1. Miss Bergold secured the position through civil service examination, resigning as cataloger in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, to accept the position.

Susan W. Boehnken, '12, and Elizabeth Eckel, '12, both spent the summer abroad. Miss Eckel will spend a year at home, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mary Hicks, '12, has accepted a position in the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.

Sadie P. Wykes, '12, assistant cataloger in the State University Library, Columbia, Mo., resigned to accept a position in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

The following appointments complete the list for the Class of 1913:

Gertrude Aiken, branch librarian, Cleveland Public Library.

Hazel E. Askey, assistant cataloger, Iowa State Teacher's College, Cedar Falls.

Dorothy B. Ely, assistant, Wisconsin Historical Library.

Francis C. Sawyer, reference assistant, Public Library, Edmonton, Canada.

Elizabeth Tiffy, assistant in charge of serials, University Library, Austin, Texas.

May Westgate, assistant, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Harriet Kidder, Summer School, 1913, becomes assistant in the University Library, Missoula, Mont.

Ada Nelson, Summer School, 1913, will be assistant cataloger at the Grinnell (Iowa) College Library.

CLASS OF 1914

Gladys May Andrews, Escanaba, Mich., B. A. Lawrence College; two years assistant Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wis.; Short Course of the Wisconsin Library School, 1909.

Jessie Williams Bingham, Chicago, Ill., six months assistant Chicago Public Library.

Jessie Robina Brown, San Diego, Cal., six years assistant San Diego, Public Library.

Martha Beckford Burt, Owego, N. Y.

Agnes Mary Clancy, Racine, Wis., two years Notre Dame College, Baltimore, Md.; six months apprentice Racine Public Library.

Ferne Lina Congdon, Delavan, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Blanche Mildred Conn, Buffalo, N. Y., one year University of Rochester, N. Y.; two years assistant Buffalo Public Library.

Fannie Edith Cox, Madison, Wis., B. A. University of Wisconsin.

Valeria Easton, Columbia, Mo., two years University of Missouri; three years assistant Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library; four months assistant Library of the University of Missouri.

Alice Milner Emmons, Detroit, Mich., eleven years assistant librarian Detroit Central High School; Summer Session of the Wisconsin Library School, 1912.

Verna Margaret Evans, Winfield, Kansas, three years librarian Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas.

Esther Friedl, Jefferson, Wis., one year Rockford College.

Louise Carol Grace, Detroit, Mich., five years assistant Detroit Public Library.

Mary Griffin, Burlington, Iowa, two years Saint Clara College, Sinsinawa, Wis.; one year apprentice Burlington Public Library.

Doris Mary Hanson, El Paso, Tex., nine months apprentice El Paso Public Library.

Ethel Agnes Hedenbergh, Sioux City, Iowa, two years National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C.

Lottie Nell Ingram, Hoquiam, Wash., one year assistant Hoquiam Public Library.

Alma Boynton Jacobus, Albert Lea, Minn., B. S. Albert Lea College.

Mary Bell Kimball, Green Bay, Wis., two years University of Wisconsin.

Agnes King, Milwaukee, Wis., B. A. University of Iowa.

Anne Elizabeth Kjellgren, Rockford, Ill., Ph. B. Milwaukee-Downer College; one year graduate study University of Wisconsin.

May Chance Lewis, Madison, Wis., one and one-half years University of Wisconsin; one year assistant Madison Free Library.

Florence Deborah Love, Decatur, Ill., three years University of Illinois; two years assistant Decatur Public Library.

Georgia Lutkemeyer, Jacksonville, Ill., A. B. Illinois Women's College, Jacksonville; three years assistant Jacksonville Public Library.

Catharine Helen McGovern, Cedarburg, Wis., B. A. University of Wisconsin.

Mary Louise Marshall, Carbondale, Ill., one year each Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville, and Southern Illinois Normal University.

Ruth Catherine Rice, Madison, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Kathryn Sharp, New Philadelphia, Ohio, two years University of Wisconsin.
 Julia Carson Stockett, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, B.A. Wellesley College.
 Callie Wieder, West Branch, Iowa, B.A. University of Iowa.

CLASS OF 1915

All juniors in the University of Wisconsin.
 Rachel Angvick, Ashland, Wis.
 Marion Virginia Baker, Madison, Wis.
 Leona Letitia Clark, Portage, Wis.
 Helen Esther Farr, Eau Claire, Wis.
 Nina Fieldstad, Waupun, Wis.
 Lila Anna Muench, Ben Avon, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY
SCHOOL—SUMMER SESSION.

The 18th Summer Session of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin opened June 21 and ended Aug. 1. Thirty-two students were enrolled for the course, representing the following states: Wisconsin, 11; Illinois, 5; Oklahoma, 3; Utah, 2; California, 2; and one each from Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota and Tennessee.

The session has proved most satisfactory in results. The course is planned to meet the needs of the librarians of small public and school libraries, and to give the elements of library technique to assistants who are unable to take the full year's course of study. The course in Cataloging, conducted by Miss Carpenter, consisted of twenty lectures with two to three hours of practice work for each. At its completion each student had made a small dictionary catalog of more than a hundred books, selected to illustrate the rules necessary for the average library. The course in Loan administration, covered in six lectures, and Children's work, seven lectures, were given by Miss van Buren during the first two weeks. In the second week the study of the Decimal classification was begun. Twelve lectures were given by Miss Turvill, and the classifying of twenty titles was required after each lecture. Practice in assigning book numbers was also required.

The course in Reference work, covering eighteen lessons, commenced upon Miss Hazeltine's return from the A. L. A. conference. The students were assigned practical problems and search questions prepared to show the evaluation of reference books, as an introduction to the study of this subject. In Book selection a different plan was followed, the general principles of selection being given in lectures by Miss Hazeltine, with a series of seminars in which each student prepared and gave a review of any book she desired, following the evaluation of the type discussed in lectures. Lectures and demonstrations were given in binding, mending, and mechanical preparation. Approved methods for accession, shelflist, withdrawal, serial and gift records were explained and problems assigned. An effort was made to

correlate closely the study of trade bibliography and editions with book selection and ordering.

The course is by no means limited to technical problems, but the attempt was made to convey in as great a degree as possible the inspiration which comes from a broader conception of library work as an important educational factor in the community. This was done by lectures on library extension and publicity by members of the faculty and prominent library workers who consented to address the school. The following special lectures were given:

The study of the community, Miss Julia A. Hopkins, instructor, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

Ideals and culture in library work, Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian, Detroit Public Library.
 Making a librarian, Miss M. E. Ahern, editor, *Public Libraries*.

A library survey, and The library militant, Miss L. E. Stearns, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Current sociological material, Mr. Dudgeon, director of the school.

The work of the A. L. A., Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A.

The special lectures and recreations planned for the students of the University Summer School were enjoyed by the class, who were invited to share them. These included lectures by Prof. Thomas Woods Stevens on engraving and printing, lectures on journalism by Prof. W. G. Bleyer, and others, and performances of the Ben Greet Players and of the Wisconsin Dramatic Society on the open-air stage.

Miss Carpenter and Miss van Buren entertained the class at a lawn party one evening during the first week. On the Fourth of July the faculty planned a picnic for the students at Turvillwood. Upon the occasion of Mr. Strohm's visit, a dramatic reading of Sheridan's rivals was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon. Dr. Thwaites, Mr. Ewing, Prof. Goodnight, Prof. and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Glazier, Miss Carpenter, Miss Morgan and Mr. Dudgeon took part. The students especially enjoyed this social gathering with its entertainment. Miss Hazeltine invited the students and a number of townspeople to meet Miss Ahern and Miss Winifred Robinson, of Vassar College, the acting-dean of women for the Summer Session of the University, at an informal tea in the rooms of the school on Thursday afternoon, July 24.

As a mark of their interest in the work, and appreciation of the results for them, the summer class presented the school at the close of the course with a dozen and a half cut glass sherbet glasses.

The registration of the class was as follows: Eleanor J. Adams, assistant, Rosenberg Public Library, Galveston, Texas.
 Gertrude M. Andrews, junior assistant, Chicago Public Library.

Lillian G. Barhydt, McClelland Public Library, Pueblo, Colo.
 Catherine E. Blair, assistant, Watertown (Wis.) Public Library.
 Martha J. Brown, children's librarian, St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.
 Ruby Canton, librarian, Normal School Library, Edmond, Okla.
 Pearl E. Crawford, assistant, University Preparatory School Library, Tonkawa, Okla.
 Josephine F. Devereux, reference librarian, Salt Lake City (Utah) Public Library.
 Mabel E. Epley, assistant, New Richmond (Wis.) Public Library.
 Angela B. Ferris, children's librarian, Salt Lake City (Utah) Public Library.
 Katherine Gray, assistant, Beloit (Wis.) Public Library.
 Kathryn H. Hayter, librarian, Shawano (Wis.) Public Library.
 Helen Hopkins, librarian, Rutherford Parks Library, Lebanon, Tenn.
 Florence L. Hurst, assistant, Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library.
 Franc S. Judd, substitute, Rockford (Ill.) Public Library.
 Harriet L. Kidder, assistant, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.
 Margaret Lawrence, instructor and assistant librarian, Tabor College, Tabor, Iowa.
 Jennie W. McMullin, graduate student, University of Wisconsin.
 Gertrude Mallory, assistant, Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library.

LOS ANGELES LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

Fifteen students started their work in the training class of the Public Library Oct. 1. The class is composed of those successfully passing the examination for entrance held last June. Mrs. Theodora Brewitt is principal of the school, and will teach some of the major courses. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School.

The course is eight months long. Members of the class are Edith May Church, Miss Coolidge, Gladys M. Crowe, Paula E. Dunnigan, Carrie-Bell Garnett, Minnie F. Gullickson, Jean Huddleston, Lulu Leah Littlejohn, Anna Rusche, Jeannie T. Shute, Clara Louise Spotts, Rose Edith Taylor, Charlotte Thomas, Ruth Ann Waring, and Rhoda Williams.

Reviews

DEWEY, Melvil. Decimal classification and relative index for libraries, clippings, notes, etc. Ed. 8. By Melvil Dewey, M.A., LL.D. Lake Placid Club, N. Y., Forest Press, 1913. 48, [466], 473-795. [12] p. 25½ cm., \$6.

BORDEN, W. A. Scheme of classification for the libraries of Baroda State (India). By William Alanson Borden. Baroda, printed at the "Lakshmi Vilas" Press Co., Ltd., 1911. 2+84 p. 24½ cm.

BORDEN, W. A. Comparative study of the Baroda Expansive and Decimal classifications (first and second divisions). By William Alanson Borden. Baroda, printed at the Baroda Printing Works, 1911. 10 p. 25 cm.

The seventh edition of the Decimal classification was reviewed at some length in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of September, 1911 (v. 36: 477-80). This notice of the eighth edition is a supplement to the earlier review, and chiefly takes note of additions furnished by the present edition over its immediate predecessor.

It must at once be confessed that the offering is slight—too slight, it would seem, fully to entitle this to be called a new edition or to expect the faithful to buy copies at the good, stiff price at which it is published—especially if they already possess the seventh. Of course, the larger libraries that use the D. C. will feel that they must have each issue called a new edition. Some of them may think they are justified in grumbling when they find out how little new matter this one contains and to wonder whether the ninth edition, announced for early publication, will really prove to be thoroughly up-to-date, and thus in harmony with the earlier traditions of the D. C., or will be only another makeshift edition, like the seventh and eighth.

The author in his special preface to this edition enumerates the classes that have been expanded. The new matter in tables makes about 24 pages; the new index entries have added 18 pages. Class 320, Political science, has been increased by 6½ pages, and the work, for the most part, seems to be very well done. In the process the tables for class 324.3, Woman suffrage, as well as 324.4-9, seem to have been omitted from the book. This at least is true not only in the case of the copy sent for review, but also in the copyright deposit copies consulted at the Library of Congress. This blemish calls forcible attention to the fact that the pages including the classification tables in this edition (as in earlier ones) are unnumbered, so that it is impossible to collate and thus be absolutely sure that a given copy of the classification is complete and perfect. In view of the importance of the question of woman suffrage at present, it seems strange to have the subject represented in this edition only in the index, especially when the general subject of suffrage is so well and fully amplified. Class 331, Labor and capital, is expanded by two pages, with places for child labor, the minimum wage and profit sharing. Class 369 has a slight addition in 369.4 for young people's societies, including Boy Scouts and Camp-fire Girls. Class 623.8, Naval architecture and shipbuilding, is expanded from mere mention to an entire page; 624, Bridges, roofs and viaducts, from ¼ page to 1½ pages; 625, Railroads and road engineering, from ¼ page to 2 pages. By the way, 624.0, Roofs, is omitted from the tables, though "Roofs" appears in the index. At last an entire page for Aeronau-

tics, 629.13, is added, and there is now a place for Automobiles, 629.2, though this class has not been expanded. Agriculture, 630, has at length received some very much overdue attention, being expanded from $\frac{1}{2}$ page to 3 pages. This is by no means adequate to the requirements, so that no doubt many libraries will fall back on the fuller classifications of the subject that already have wide use. Canadian libraries will welcome the 6-page expansion of 971, Canada and British America. Places have been provided for the administrations of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Wilson in 973.91-913. One more state, California (979.4), is provided with local history subdivisions.

In view of the expansions of the present edition one is surprised not to find in the index any of the following subject references: employers' liability, workingmen's compensation, scientific management, industrial efficiency, dry farming, conservation of forests. In spite of the large literature on the subject of motion pictures it has no specific mention in the tables or index. The review of the seventh edition enumerated the following subjects as in "crying need of expansion": 624-627, 630, 651, 652, 654, 656-659, 710, 730-770 and 790. The foregoing record shows that of these only 624, 625, 630 have had any attention in this edition.

Mr. Borden's book and pamphlet are of much interest, as reflecting his remarkable work in carrying American library ideas and methods to the Indian state of Baroda while director of state libraries there. His scheme of classification may be described as a "mild blend" of the D. C. and the E. C., in which the letters of the alphabet (in part following the E. C.) form the primary divisions. Each main class is subdivided by added decimals and Dr. Dewey's subdivisions are very generally followed. Mr. Borden's reason for adopting this plan is that "Mr. Dewey has too few divisions in his initial classification and Mr. Cutter too many in his subsequent ones. I have tried to steer between them." Mr. Borden also has a table of author numbers, by the use of which as decimals a book that stands in the shelf in its numerical order also appears in its alphabetical author order.

In Mr. Borden's "Comparative study of the Baroda, Expansive and Decimal classifications" the tables of the D. C. and E. C. are regrouped beside the Baroda classification "for the use of the students of the Baroda Library School."

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

Hicks, Frederick C. Aids to study and use of law books; a selected list, classified and annotated, of publications relating to Law Literature, Law Study and Legal Ethics. 12mo. 120 pp. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1913.

The title of this book well conveys the intent and purpose thereof, but gives no hint of the great richness in a little space to be

found therein. From the table of contents we learn that the following subjects are treated of in addition to what we sometimes, narrowly perhaps, call legal bibliography: legal terminology, text-books and treatises, case law, statutes and session laws, law collections in the United States. In addition there are chapters on law study, legal bibliography; how and where to find your law, and legal ethics.

This is the first book to take up in a scientific manner the subject of a key to modern law bibliography and it does this in a masterly way. The divisions are and must be arbitrary, but most of us will agree that they are well made and the lines well drawn. Books, periodical articles, separates and bar reports are given as sources of information. Most law libraries have some of these sources and the larger law libraries, those having from 25,000 volumes up, possess all or nearly all of them. It is interesting and profitable to note that the line of legal study goes all the way back to Dugdale.

The chapters are all so well written that it is hard to select any, but we must notice a few of them, with no idea that we are slighting the others.

No. 3, Legal Bibliography, as is stated in the introduction, aims to give only the most important, the earliest being Bridgeman's Short View, 1807, and the latest being the monthly lists of public documents and state publications. Between these two, in some thirty-two different items, are included the more important bibliographies, and to paraphrase Scripture, happy is the library which has its shelves full of them.

The chapters on Legal Terminology and Legal Abbreviations are no less important and are the first successes in this line, not *attempts*, for they are decidedly successes. No library is so small but it has some of these sources; they may not be brought out in any catalog, but this list is better than a catalog, for it is a short bibliography of each subject. The chapter on Case Law is not a list of Case Books, but using the term in a wider sense, has a list of books and articles on reports, their abbreviations, history and intricacies. Here we find mentioned the admirable articles of Mr. Feazle on Ohio Reports, and Mr. Hewitt's first paper on Pennsylvania Side Reports. We hope that these articles may be followed by others on Delaware, New Jersey and New York Reports, not to mention North and South Carolinas and Virginia, whose jurisdiction, courts or reports, or all three are more or less mixed to most of us.

The ordinary legal history, as usually written, sheds but little light on the courts as such and none whatever on their authority and the various reports, being largely biographical in their character and not written scientifically. The part of this chapter devoted to British and Colonial Reports, besides the older authorities like Wallace, gives lists

of the later, some of which must be found in every library. The list of places where the regnal years of British monarchs may be found is one of the most helpful in the book, and the lists on Session Laws are also illuminating, showing the good work done by the Massachusetts State Library, in its list of domestic and foreign session laws.

The chapters on law collections in the United States and on legal ethics close the work and are followed by a full index of 16 pages, each paragraph being indexed. This work will be useful not alone in law libraries, but also in public libraries, showing as it does the sources of our law and jurisprudence. To conclude, the work is most excellent in its scope and has been admirably carried out, and the old, and perhaps trite saying, "Infinite riches in a little room," adequately describes the work.

Like all law books it is well printed, is on good paper and has a plain cloth binding.

G. E. WIRE.

Notes and News

THE Board of Education of New York City has placed the high school librarians' maximum salary after ten years of service at \$2000.

UNDER the rule of the Iowa State Board of Education, colleges and universities of the first class must have a library of 15,000 volumes. In order to secure the additional 4000 volumes required to allow Coe College, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to remain in the first class, they are asking friends for book donations. Their requests are not general but specific. Standard size cards bearing the author, title, publisher and price of some one book desired are sent out, accompanied by a circular letter explaining the plan and emphasizing the library's need.

FOR the anniversary papers by colleagues and pupils of George Lyman Kittredge, the Library of Harvard University has prepared printed catalog cards covering each of the 46 contributions. Sets of these cards were distributed free to the subscribers to the Harvard printed cards. A few extra sets can be had by libraries which have bought the book and desire to enter each paper separately in their card catalogues by sending 60 cents to the librarian of Harvard University, Randall Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

ATLANTA, Ga. The Uncle Remus branch of the Carnegie Library was formally opened on Sept. 18. The ladies of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association offered the Library Board a room in the Harris Memorial Home for the use of the library, and the prospects point to a most successful branch library. A feature will be made of the Saturday afternoon story hour, at which only tales from Uncle Remus will be told.

Aurora, Minn. The Aurora council has passed an ordinance providing for a public library.

Bakersfield, Cal. A new branch of the Kern County Free Library was established by Clara C. Fields, librarian. This is the eighteenth branch in the county of Kern, and will be in charge of Miss Ellen Kelly.

Boscawen, N. H. The library erected by Benjamin A. Kimball and the late John Kimball, of Concord, and Frank L. Gerrish, of Boscawen, was presented to the town in September. The address of the occasion was given by Rev. Arthur Little, of Newton, Mass.

Carmel, N. Y. A new library will be erected by Mrs. Reed, as a memorial to her husband, the late William B. Reed. The building is to be of native stone, and will be constructed by the Miller Reed Company, of which Mr. Reed was a member.

Columbus, Kan. A public library costing \$10,000 was dedicated Sept. 25. An association of women have maintained a library for a quarter of a century, giving the public its privileges for nominal cost. Through efforts of the association a Carnegie endowment was secured and a tax levied to maintain it.

Coalinga, Cal. Plans for the \$20,000 Carnegie library for Coalinga have been completed by Swartz, Hotchkiss & Swartz, of this city. The building will be of brick, one story in height and a basement of the usual type of small modern libraries. The main floor will contain a loaning and receiving room, a children's room, an adults' room, a periodical room and the offices. The basement will be fitted up with an assembly hall and a club room.

Detroit, Mich. The Edwin F. Conely branch of the Detroit Carnegie Library was dedicated Sept. 15.

Fort Fairfield, Me. The formal opening and dedication of the new Carnegie Library took place on Sept. 8.

Fresno, Cal. Ground was broken Sept. 24 for the Kern branch of the Beale Memorial Library.

Glendale, Cal., is to have a new \$10,000 Carnegie library.

Havre de Grace, Md. The new Forest Hill Library is now open to the public.

Huntington Beach, Cal. Architect E. L. Hopkins has completed plans for the \$10,000 Carnegie library building to be erected at Huntington Beach. It will be a one-story and basement structure.

Jackson, Miss. Ground has been purchased at the cost of \$8000 for the new Jackson Carnegie Library, and work will begin immediately.

Knoxville, Ill. The Knoxville Public Library opened Sept. 27, after being closed for two months for repairs. Miss Jessie Collins has been appointed librarian.

La Mesa, Cal. A unique method was employed to secure the first books for a new library. An entertainment was given for which the price of admission was one book. In this way 420 books were taken in at the door.

Malden, Mass. The Maplewood branch of Malden Public Library opened Oct. 1, and will be in charge of Miss Alice A. Kimball.

Milwaukee, Wis. A story-telling hour with a phonograph as the story teller is an innovation introduced at the South Division Library in this city. Aesop's fables, popular historical tales and children's stories are among the ones used. The records are made by Mary Faulkner, whose success as a professional story teller for children led to her engagement with a well-known phonograph company.

Newark, N. J. Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles offers to donate a site for an art museum and \$1000 toward the construction of a building, providing the Board of Trustees of Newark Museum Association obtain an additional \$50,000.

New York City. Uncertainty as to what they are to do with \$100,000 now payable by the terms of the will of J. Hood Wright, who died in 1894, led Mrs. Mary R. Wright, the widow, and John Markle, as executors and trustees under the will, to file suit in the Supreme Court for the instructions of the court. The parties to the suit are J. P. Morgan & Co. and the New York Public Library. One hundred thousand dollars was to be paid to the Washington Heights Free Library on condition that it continued to maintain a free circulating library in the Washington Heights section. The Free Library was taken over by the New York Public Library in 1901, one of the conditions of the transfer of the library property being that a free library was to be continued on Washington Heights. The executors want to know whether the \$100,000 is now payable to the New York Public Library, since the beneficiary has ceased to exist.

New York P. L. Five new branches of the New York Public Library, in course of construction will be opened by Jan. 1. George L. Rives, chairman of the executive committee of the library, stated to the budget committee of the Board of Estimate that \$816,015.50 will be needed in the next year to maintain forty-two branches, the traveling library system and the library work for the blind.

New York P. L. In response to a demand by Chinese readers for books in their own language 100 volumes on various subjects were recently received by the New York Public Library from China. The books were turned

over to the branch at no. 33 East Broadway, the superintendent of which, Miss M. Begerie, made a request for the volumes about one year ago, when the order was sent to China.

North Adams, Mass. The contract for the erection of the new Miller annex, which is to be added to the Memorial Library building, was awarded to H. C. Wood & Co.

Nutley, N. J. A Carnegie library is being erected near the high school.

Oroville, Cal. The new Carnegie library opened Nov. 5, in charge of Miss Ida Reagan.

Perris, Cal. The new library, opened Sept. 23, will be in charge of Mrs. Clara Caskey.

Reading, Pa. Three branches of the Public Library are to be established in the northeastern, southeastern and northwestern sections of the city.

Rochester, N. Y. The formal opening of the new Genesee branch of the public library took place Oct. 1.

Sharon, Kan. A public library is now opened, the building having recently been completed.

Somerville, Mass. The new \$125,000 Carnegie library on Central Hill will be dedicated about Nov. 1. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is expected to be present.

Springfield, Mass. Fred T. Ley & Co. has been awarded the contract for the new \$25,848 Memorial Square Branch Library, and it is expected the building will be ready for occupancy by March 1, 1914.

Springfield, Mass. Former President William Howard Taft was given the honor of delivering the dedicatory address at the exercises in the new library of the International Y. M. C. A. College, which took place Oct. 18.

Stanford University, Cal. The cornerstone of the Stanford University \$500,000 library, which was destroyed in the 1906 earthquake, was recovered by workmen, and will be used in the constructing of the new library.

Stockbridge, Mass. Miss Caroline P. Wells, who has been librarian of the Stockbridge Public Library for 31 years, has resigned.

Stroudsburg, Pa. The dedication exercises of the Barrett Friendly Library took place on Sept. 14.

Tomah, Wis. A convention of librarians of all northern Wisconsin cities and towns was held during September in the Superior Library, for the purpose of organizing the librarians into the Lake Superior Library Association.

Utica, N. Y. Miss C. E. Aldrick, of Newton, Mass., has been appointed to take charge of Children's department of Utica Library, in place of Miss Higgins, who recently resigned.

Librarians

ALLEN, Helen, librarian of the Washington Public Library, Ind., has resigned and has been succeeded by Miss Mary Waller.

BARKER, Anna W., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library.

BISBEE, Prof. Marvin Davis, librarian of Dartmouth College from 1886-1910 and director of the library of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Illinois, from 1910-1912, died at Sebago Lake, Maine, on Aug. 28, 1913.

BLACK, Susie E., has resigned as librarian of the West End (Chester, Pa.) Free Library.

BRAINARD, Mrs. Cynthia T., has resigned her position as book critic of the Waterloo libraries, Iowa.

BOYD, Emma, formerly librarian of Paris, Ill., has been appointed librarian at Clinton Ind., to succeed Miss Mamie Martin, who will attend the N. Y. State Library School this winter.

BROWNE, Mary, who for the past four years has been connected with the Children's department of New York Public Library, resigned her position on Sept. 1, to take charge of the Oakland City and the Uncle Remus branches of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.

DICKINSON, Asa Don, late of the Brooklyn Public Library, has just published a book called "Children's book of Christmas stories." These stories are well saturated with the Christmas spirit, and will be enjoyed by older children, as well as the younger. The librarian will find it of value at holiday season.

DOWNEY, Elilia, has resigned as assistant librarian of the Muncie (Ind.) Public Library, and has accepted a position in the Indianapolis Public Library.

ELLIOTT, Mrs. E. T. An item in the October number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, noting the appointment of Mrs. Elliott as librarian of the Galesburg (Ill.) Library, was an error.

FRENCH, Wales, has been elected librarian of the Public Library of Brockton, Mass., to fill the unexpired term of Miss M. Alice Burnham, deceased.

HADLEY, Helen, has been elected librarian at Mooresville, Ind., to succeed Mrs. Sarah S. Edwards, who resigned to continue her course in Indiana University.

HANNAH, Mrs. Sarah, who for the past thirteen years has been librarian of the Public Library at Theresa, N. Y., has resigned and is succeeded by Miss Nellie Bear.

HARDY, Mrs. Ella, an assistant librarian at Harvard College, Mass., was stricken with heart failure on Oct. 5, and died before medical assistance could be summoned.

HENRY, Prof. Samuel I., librarian of the Public Library of Wyomissing, Pa., has resigned. Miss Alice Reeder has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

HINE, Mrs. Shelley, has resigned as librarian of the Fort Wayne Public Library, Ind.

HORNE, Grace, librarian of the Hartford City Public Library, Ind.; began work as an assistant in the Traveling Library Department of the Public Library Commission Oct. 1.

HUBER, Kate D. has resigned her position as librarian of the Frankfort Public Library, Ind., and will attend the Wisconsin Library School.

KENNEDY, Helen B., has been appointed assistant of the West Hoboken Free Library, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Miss Jeannette Nolan.

KNAPP, Winnifred, has been appointed cataloger at the Indiana University.

LARNED, Josephus N. The funeral of Josephus N. Larned, formerly head of the Buffalo Public Library, was held on Monday, Aug. 18, at Forest Lawn. Rev. John W. Ross, pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, officiated. The services were held in the chapel of the crematory on West Delavan avenue. Earlier in the morning services were held at the family home at Lane End, Orchard Park, for the convenience of friends and neighbors. The body then was brought to Buffalo and taken to the crematory, where a large number of Buffalonians, prominent in the intellectual life of the city, gathered to pay their last respects to Mr. Larned.

PEAY, Keats, librarian of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Free Library, died at his home Sept. 20.

RICH, Jacob, who was president of the board of the Carnegie-Stout Free Library, Dubuque, Ia., died on Sept. 11. To him is due the credit of inaugurating the movement for the establishment of a free library. He was president of the Young Men's Library Association, and under his leadership devised and carried through a plan for converting the association into a free library for the benefit of the city.

SANDERS, Dora L., who has been assistant librarian of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., since 1905, has been appointed librarian.

SANDERS, Carolyn, has been appointed assistant librarian of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

STARBIRD, Mrs. Kate, elected librarian of the new library in Oxford, Mass.

STUMPS, Gladys, has been made librarian of the new Public Library at South Whitley, Ind.

THAYER, Maude, who for the past seventeen years has been first assistant librarian of the

State Library, Ill., has resigned, in view of her approaching marriage.

THOMPSON, John, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, received from Ursinus College, Collegeville Pa., on Oct. 7, the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

TIDD, Hazel B., has resigned from the staff of the Woburn Public Library, and has accepted the position of first assistant librarian of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library of Pawtucket, R. I.

TILLINGHAST, William H., assistant librarian at Harvard college, died on Aug. 22 at his home, 27 Everett street, Cambridge. Mr. Tillinghast was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and attended the Friends' academy at this city, the old Adams academy at Quincy, and received his A. B. from Harvard in 1877. He took a course at the University of Berlin from 1878 until 1880. In 1882 Mr. Tillinghast was appointed as an assistant in the library of Harvard College, and a few years later was made assistant librarian there. He was the editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of the college in 1885, 1890 and 1895, and in 1884 translated and enlarged Ploetz's "Epitome of Universal History." He was a member of the American Historical Association, the American Library Association, and the Cambridge Historical Society.

Voss, Anna, has been appointed librarian of the school and public libraries of Ravena, N. Y.

WEEKS, Ella F., has been appointed librarian at Sandwich, N. H., to succeed Miss Isabel Forbush.

Gifts and Bequests

Abingdon, Ill. John Mosser has donated land and \$10,000 for a public library.

Bellefontaine, O. E. H. Rickett has been awarded the contract for the new \$15,000 public library, gift of Dr. Earl S. Sloan, of Boston.

Boston, Mass. An alumnus of Brown University whose name has been withheld has just made a gift of \$15,000 to the university library for the more complete cataloging of the general works of history, which comprise nearly half of the books in the library collection.

Cleveland, O. Mayfield is to have a new \$35,000 library, the gift of John D. Rockefeller.

Corning, Cal., has received \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, for the building of a new library.

Denver, Colo. The erection of the four new branch libraries was made possible by a gift of \$80,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Detroit, Mich. The formal opening of the Magnus Butzel branch library took place Oct.

13. The library contains 5000 volumes and will be in charge of Miss Alice H. C. Wright, formerly of the Hosmer branch, Detroit Public Library.

Evanston, Ind. The George Graul Contracting Company was awarded the contract for building the colored Carnegie library.

Lakeville, Mass., has received \$5000 from Andrew Carnegie for the building of a new library.

Larned, Kan. By the will of the late Dr. Cummins the city receives \$28,000 for a public library building. The building is under way, the plan being to use the ground floor for offices, the rental to be used for library maintenance.

Little Falls, N. Y. The Fort Plain Public Library received \$3000 by the will of the late Homer N. Lockwood.

New Brunswick, N. J. Rutgers College has recently received the libraries of the late Mansfield L. Hillhouse and that of the late Anthony Dey.

Newport, R. I. Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry is to give an additional room to the Redwood Library as a memorial to his father-in-law, the late Henry Marquand. The Redwood Library was formed as a private club in 1730, and is now one of the best equipped libraries in Rhode Island. The new room will be in the Perry alcove, which was constructed from a gift by the late Mrs. Gardner Blanchard Perry of \$50,000.

New York. Mr. J. Harsen Purdy has presented to the Public Library his splendid collection of engravings by William Faithorne, which has been on exhibition at the library during the summer, and is still on view. The exhibition has been visited by large numbers of people, and has created a great deal of interest. It is a matter of congratulation, that after the exhibition is over, the collection will remain permanently available, in the library's division of prints, for students of graphic arts. Collections of Faithorne's work are not common, and the present one, remarkable in its extent, as well as in rich quality of impressions, would be—to speak conservatively—most unusual even in England. Faithorne is an important figure in the annals of line engraving on copper in Great Britain. Influenced by the example of the French engravers, Mellan and Nanteuil, he yet found a force of expression that was both individual and national. His activity extended from the reign of Charles I, through the Commonwealth, into that of Charles II, and in his portraits the great figures of that time pass before us—royalty, nobles, courtiers, statesmen, jurists, divines, poets, musicians—bringing with them a wealth of associated ideas.

Providence, R. I. The library of Dr. Adrian Scott, Brown 1872, formerly associate profes-

sor of Germanic languages and Scandinavian at Brown University, has been presented to the university library by his class. It contains about 1000 volumes, chiefly linguistic and literary.

Southboro, Mass., is to have a free Public Library, known as the Robinson Memorial Library, according to the will of Mrs. Charlotte R. Robinson.

Wallingford, Conn. By the will of Milton Rembert, the Library Association of Wallingford received \$500.

Washington, N. Y. The Fort Plain Public Library receives \$2000 by the will of the late Homer N. Lockwood.

Winchendon, Mass. The dedication exercises of the new Beals Memorial Library were held on Sept. 30. Charles L. Beals, a resident of Winchendon, presented the town with \$25,000 for a library building and land valued at \$5000. W. F. Gregory, of the Boston publishing house of Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, delivered an address.

Winchester, Ky. The contract for the erection of the new Carnegie library was awarded to N. A. Powell. The sum of \$15,000 was donated by Andrew Carnegie on condition that a similar sum be raised by popular subscription as an endowment fund.

Worcester, Mass. The three public libraries, costing \$75,000, presented to the city by Andrew Carnegie, are nearly ready for occupancy.

Library Reports

Bristol, (Conn.) P. L. C. L. Wooding, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1913.) Accessions 3420; total volumes in library 23,922. Circulation 88,534. Total registration 3767; 439 of this number issued from the Forestville branch. Expenditures \$6236.63.

Brewer (Me.) P. L. Alice F. Sawyer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 13, 1913.) Accessions 300; total volumes in library 3345. Circulation 13,723. New registration 121; total 796. Receipts \$1200.25; expenditures \$1033.99.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) P. L. Margaret Dunlap, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 4627; total volumes in library 30,223. Circulation 103,293, an increase of 27,816 over last year. Of this number 15,673 was circulated from county branches and class-room collections. Total registration 9669.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. William H. Brett, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Total accessions 80,979. Circulation 2,557,897. Total registration 36,922. Receipts \$358,543.88; expenditures \$369,965.23.

Books are distributed for home use through

469 different agencies. These include Main Library, 9 large branches, 13 smaller branches, 6 high school, 1 normal, and 8 grade school branches, 2 children's room, Library for Blind, 29 deposit and 40 delivery stations, 260 classroom libraries, 45 of which are in parochial and special schools, and 56 home libraries. The six high school branches have a total circulation of 49,030, reference 153,541.

The total juvenile circulation for the year was 1,092,301, an increase of 58,178. Juvenile new registration 13,210; total 54,041.

Hamburg (N. Y.) F. L. Amanda C. Michael, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 127; total volumes in library 2500. Circulation 8431; juvenile 1783. New registration 181; total 970. Receipts \$546.67; expenditures \$492.02.

Helena (Mont.) P. L. Josephine M. Haley, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 2098; total number of volumes in library 45,395. Circulation 63,551. New registration 783; total 6,124. Receipts \$12,898.93; expenditures \$11,191.54.

Le Roy (N. Y.) P. L. Katherine Cameron, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 209; total volumes in library 3391. Circulation 6800. New registration 120; visitors to the library 7580. Magazines loaned 400.

Nashville (Tenn.) Vanderbilt University L. Dora Sanders, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 1295; total volumes in library 18,298. Circulation 15,255.

The library received two valuable collections this past year. Gen. G. P. Thurston left his private library of 1110 volumes to establish a memorial collection in honor of his son, who was an alumnus of the university. Dr. William J. Vaughn, for many years librarian as well as professor of mathematics, bequeathed his private collection of 6000 volumes. On May 20 Andrew Carnegie gave the university \$1,000,000 for the use of the Medical department. Of this sum \$200,000 is for erecting new laboratories.

New Haven, Conn. Yale Univ. L. John C. Schwab, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 33,099. Inter-library loans show steady increase: 138 volumes were borrowed during the year from 41 libraries and 245 lent to 30 libraries. The Wheeler Library of Roman Law was increased during the year by an addition of 562 volumes, 614 pamphlets; collection now numbers 3790 books, 7005 pamphlets. The Law Library accessioned 883 volumes, bringing total number of volumes in library to 36,680, and 10,444 pamphlets. Expenditures for the year \$73,611.10.

New Haven (Conn.) F. P. L. Willis K. Stetson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Total circulation 405,491. Total registration 22,391. Receipts \$40,959.07; expenditures \$40,622.14.

The number of books cataloged 5000. The circulation from the branches was as follows:

main library 318,772; Lowell branch 8243; Westville branch 24,960; Fair Haven 19,516; school 32,000; other deposit stations 2000. Total circulation of children's room was 100,841. Total attendance for the story hour gatherings 2243.

Newport (R. I.) Redwood L. Richard Bliss, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 3056; total volumes in library 58,165. Circulation 11,881.

Norwich (Conn.) Otis L. Miss Imogene A. Cash, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, '13.) Accessions 1111; total volumes in library, 38,429. Circulation 97,803. Total registration 25,367. Receipts \$10,733.79; expenditures \$10,466.96.

Phoenixville, (Pa.) Elmira W. Penny-packer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1913.) Accessions 366. Total volumes in library 10,063. Circulation 27,110. Total registration 1,974. Receipts \$2,153.43; Expenditures \$2,042.78.

Port Huron (Mich.) P. L. Katharyne Sleanau, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Ap., 1913.) Total volumes in library 19,015. Circulation from main library 48,408; from 5 school libraries 4176; total 52,584. New registration 832. Receipts \$6207.91; expenditures \$6179.86.

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. Charles E. Rush, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending April, 1913.) Accessions 5469. Total volumes in library 66,436. Circulation 279,721. New registration 5885; total 15,641. Expenditures \$24,204.70.

There are 2 branches, 12 deposit, 1 delivery, 6 school stations, and 200 classroom collections. The circulation of children's department at central library was 52,279, an increase of 1373 over last year; total circulation in all branches 81,426.

A new Edison Home Kinetoscope, equipped for both moving picture films and stereopticon slides, was purchased for story hour use at the branches. The equipment includes moving picture films of such titles as "Little Red Riding Hood," "Hansel and Gretel," and "The child in the forest," etc. The remarkable features of the machine are its simplicity of construction and management, portable size, economy in purchase, and maintenance cost and pleasing results obtained.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Hiller C. Wellman, lbn. (56th rpt.—yr. ending April, 1913.) Accessions 12,805. Total circulation 613,604. New registration 5608; total 36,273. Receipts \$60,281.78; expenditures \$68,160.27.

More than 25,000 volumes were deposited in various class rooms for the use of pupils. The reference assistants gave carefully prepared talks on "Use of the library" to 600 students. The circulation of the main library was 343,177; Indian Orchard branch 27,783; Forest Park branch 90,757; Springfield Boys Club 1371; People's Institute 10,060; school libraries 140,006.

Tacoma (Wash.) P. L. Franklin F. Hop-per, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je., 1913.) Accessions 9814. Circulation 355,946. Total registration 15,246. Receipts \$55,484.03; expenditures \$37,010.01.

The number of books in the main library and branches, after allowing for books worn out, lost, etc., is: main library, 65,284; South Tacoma branch, 6024; McKinley Hill branch, 1080; total of 73,288.

The total circulation of children's books for home use was 145,044, a gain of 27,484 over last year. Of this total 56,363 were from the children's room at central library, 18,825 from South Tacoma branch, 7865 from McKinley Hill branch, 58,779 from schools and 3212 from deposit stations.

The library has 70 deposit stations, 35 of which are school stations.

Watertown (Mass.) P. L. Solon F. Whitney, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Total volumes in library 40,277. Circulation 53,724. New registration 488; total 13,702. Receipts \$6700; expenditures \$6556.97.

Wellesley, Mass. Wellesley College L. H. St. B. Brooks, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 3316; total volumes in library 74,040. Circulation 19,543; expenditures \$17,422.48.

Westerly, (R. I.) P. L. J. L. Peacock, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 15, 1913.) Accessions 1923; total volumes in library 32,950. Circulation 66,073. Total registration 2877 (808 juvenile.)

ENGLISH

Croydon (Eng.) P. L. L. Stanley Jast, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Total accessions 70,915. Total circulation 554,932. Registration 15,496. Receipts \$44,571.51. Expenditures \$44,241.80.

The staff numbers 22. During the year 4356 volumes have been added; 1507 withdrawn. Number of Talks and readings held was 54; exhibitions 7. Total attendance 15,842. Total number of volumes donated has been 685; of pamphlets 314; a total of 999 volumes and pamphlets; of illustrations, prints, maps and plans 1457. There are two branches of the library.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Eng.) P. L. Basil Anderton, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Total volumes in libraries 170,100. Total circulation 607,512.

The circulation of the central library was 184,971; Victor branch 100,345; Carnegie branch 57,068; Lady Stephenson branch 42,901; Stephenson 90,405; Reference department 113,822.

Ottawa (Canada) P. L. W. J. Sykes, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Total circulation 216,712. New registration 3000. Total 10,987. Receipts \$16,177.31. Expenditures \$16,075.31.

The staff numbers 17. During the year 3330 books have been cataloged. Of these, 229 were juvenile; 2604 adult, and 427 reference. There

were 218 meetings held in the library during the year 1912. Lists of new books have been sent from week to week to the local newspapers, and we find the public are showing an increasing interest in these lists. The library has 3 branches and the use of the reference departments is growing from day to day. Hundreds of debates have been prepared and thousands of questions answered.

Bibliography and Cataloging

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- AGRICULTURE.** Hummel, W. Granville, and Hummel, Bertha Royce. Materials and methods in high school agriculture. N. Y., Macmillan, c. 11+385 p. (bibls.) il. plans, pls. D. \$1.25.
- ANGLO-SAXON.** Calaway, Morgan, jr. The infinitive in Anglo-Saxon. Wash., D. C., Carnegie Inst. c. 13+339 p. (13 p. bibl.) fold. tab. Q. (Pubs.) pap., \$5.
- CIVIL WAR.** Randall, Ja. Garfield. The confiscation of property during the Civil War. Indianapolis, Mutual Pr. and Lithographing Co. c. 6+7-72 p. (12 p. bibl.) 8°, 75 c.
- COAL.** Davis, C. Alb. The production and use of brown coal in the vicinity of Cologne, Germany. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 15 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°, (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, Bu. of Mines, Technical pap. 55.) pap.
- COLOMBIA.** Eder, Phanor Ja. Colombia; with 40 il. and 2 maps. N. Y., Scribner. 24+312 p. (15 p. bibl.) O. (South American ser.) \$3 n.
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- CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.** United States. Dept. of the Interior. General information regarding Crater Lake National Park, season of 1913. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 11 p. (3 p. bibl.) maps, 8°, pap.
- DRAMA.** Crosse, Gordon. The religious drama; with 26 illustrations. Milwaukee, Wis., Young Churchman. 16+182 p. (6½ p. bibl.) S. (Arts of the church.) 60 c.
- ENGINEERS' MANUAL.** D'Este, Julian, Company. The D'Este steam engineers' manual; with electrical appendix, by C. Penrose. 2d ed. Bost., J. D'Este Co. c. various p. (3 p. bibl.) il. fold. pl. tabs. diagrs. 12°, \$2.
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- ETHICS.** Wright, H: Wilkes. Self-realization; an outline of ethics. N. Y., Holt. c. 14+429 p. (bibls.) D. \$1.60.
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- FARMING.** Olin, Wa. Herb. American irrigation farming; a systematic and practical treatment of every phase of farming, including its history; with statistical tables and formulas. Chic., McClurg. c. 364 p. (4½ p. bibl.) il. D. \$1.50 n.
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- GARDENING.** Triggs, H. Inigo. Garden craft in Europe. N. Y., Scribner. 11+332 p. (10 p. bibl.) il. pls. plans, Q. \$15 n.
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- GASES.** Clement, J: Kay. The influence of inert gases on inflammable gaseous mixtures. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 24 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. diagrs., 8°, (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, Bu. of Mines, Technical pap. 43.) pap.
- GEOLOGY.** Prindle, L: Marcus, and others. A geologic reconnaissance of the Fairbanks quadrangle, Alaska, with a detailed description of the Fairbanks district and an account of lode mining near Fairbanks. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 220+8 p. (8 p. bibl.) pls. fold. maps, O. (U. S., Dept. of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey bull. 525.) pap.
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- IMMIGRATION. Shriver, W.; Payne. *Immigrant forces; factors in the new democracy*. N. Y., Miss. Educ. Movement of the U. S. and Canada. c. 9+277+3 p. (6 p. bibl.) tabs., 1 fold., pls. maps. 12°, (Forward mission study courses.) 50 c.
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- METHODIST CHURCH. Sweet, W. Warren. *The Methodist Episcopal church and the Civil War*. [Delaware, O., The author, 141 Montrose Ave.] F. 228 p. (9 p. bibl.) 8°, \$1.
- MEXICO. Winton, G.; Beverly. *Mexico to-day; social, political and religious conditions*. N. Y., Miss. Educ. Movement of the U. S. and Canada. c. 10+235+3 p. (8 p. bibl.) pls. por. maps, (1 fold.) 12°, (Forward mission study courses.) 50 c.
- MUSIC. Faulkner, Anne Shaw. *What we hear in music; a laboratory course of study in music history and appreciation, for four years of high school, academy, college, music club or home study*. Camden, N. J., Victor Talking Machine Co. c. 398 p.
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- NEGRO, The. Russell, John H. *The free negro in Virginia, 1619-1865*. (Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science. Series 31, no. 3.) (9 p. bibl.)
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- OLD AGE.** Saundby, Rob., M.D. Old age; its care and treatment in health and disease. [N. Y., Longmans.] 7+312 p. (3 p. bibl.) D. \$2.10 n.
- ORIENT.** Fitch, G. Hamlin. The critic in the Orient; il. from photographs. San Francisco, Elder. c. 20+178 p. (4 p. bibl.) O. \$2.
- OXFORDSHIRE PLACE-NAMES.** Alexander, H. The place-names of Oxfordshire, their origin and development; with a preface by H. Cecil Wyld. Oxford, N. Y., [Oxford Univ.] 251 p. (5 p. bibl.) 8°, \$1.75 n.
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- PERRY, OLIVER HAZARD.** Mills, Ja. Cooke. Oliver Hazard Perry and the Battle of Lake Erie; il. with pictures of battle scenes from rare old engravings. Detroit, Mich., J. Phelps, 1033 Majestic Bldg. c. 278+6 p. (5 p. bibl.) O. \$1.50 n.
- PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.** Canfield, Leon Hardy. The early persecutions of the Christians. N. Y., Longmans. c. 215 p. (6 p. bibl.) O. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.) pap., \$1.50 n.
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- PHYSIOLOGY.** Nicholson, Percival, M. D. Blood pressure in general practice; with 7 illustrations. Phil., Lippincott, c. 3+5-14+157 p. (6 p. bibl.) pls. diagrs., 12°, \$1.50 n.
- PHYSICS.** Osborne, Nathan S., and others. Density and thermal expansion of ethyl alcohol and of its mixtures with water. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 327-474+7 p. (33 p. bibl.) il. fold. pl. 4°, (Reprint no. 197 from bull. of the Bu. of Standards, v. 9.) pap.
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- PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.** Monthly catalogue United States public documents. Government Printing Office. No. 222. 55 p. 12°.
- PUEBLO INDIANS.** Hewett, Edgar Lee, and others. The physiography of the Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico, in relation to Pueblo culture. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 76 p. (6 p. bibl.) pls. fold. map, 8°, (Smithsonian Institution, Bu. of American Ethnology, Bull. 54.) pap.
- ROADS.** United States. Congress. Joint Committee on Federal Aid in the Construction of Post Roads. Public road systems of foreign countries and of the several states, prepared under the direction of Hon. Jonathan Bourne, jr., for the use of the Joint Committee, April 24. Printed 1913. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 108 p. (4 p. bibl.) 8°, pap.
- ROTATORIA.** Harring, Harry K. Synopsis of the *Rotatoria*. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 226 p. (81 p. bibl.) 8°, (Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, Bull. 81.) pap.
- SCHOOL HYGIENE.** United States. Dept. of the Interior. Bu. of Education. Annotated bibliography of medical inspection and health supervision of school children in the U. S. for years 1909-1912. Wash., D. C., U. S., Dept. of Interior, Bu. of Education, Gov. Pr. Off. 136 p. O. (Bull., 1913, no. 161.) pap.
- SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.** Chamberlain, Arth. H. The growth of responsibility and enlargement of power of the city school superintendent. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of Cal. 283-441 p. (16 p. bibl.) fold. tab., Q. (Pubs.: Education.) pap., \$1.75.
- SENATORIAL ELECTION.** Fanning, Clara Eliz., comp. Selected articles on the election of United States senators. 2d and rev. ed. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co. 26+116 p. (11 p. bibl.) 12°, (Debaters' handbook ser.) \$1 n.
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- SYPHILIS. Craig, C.; Franklin, and Nichols, H.; J. Studies of syphilis, by Charles F. Craig, captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and Henry J. Nichols, captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; with introduction by Major Frederick F. Russell, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Published for the information of medical officers by authority of the act of Congress approved Aug. 23, 1912, and with the approval of the Secretary of War. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 133 p. diagrs., 8°, (U. S., War Dept., Office of the Surgeon-General, Bull. no. 3.) Bibliographies interspersed.
- TOWN-MAKING. McVey, Fk. Le Rond. The making of a town. Chic., McClurg. c. 6+221 p. (5 p. bibl.) D. \$1 n.
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- VOCATION. Choosing an occupation; a list of books and references on vocational choice, guidance and training in the Brooklyn Public Library.
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- WOMAN. Gallichan, Catherine Gasquoine Hartley. [Mrs. Wm. M. Gallichan, "C. Gasquoine Hartley," pseud.] The truth about woman. N. Y., Dodd, Mead. 14+404 p. (9 p. bibl.) O. \$2.50 n.
- WOMAN. Mozans, H. J., pseud. Woman in science; with an introductory chapter on woman's long struggle for things of the mind. N. Y., Appleton. c. 11+452 p. (7 p. bibl.) O. \$2.50 n.

Communications

Editor the Library Journal.

The statements on the first page of Dr. G. E. Wire's pamphlet, entitled "How to Start a Public Library," a second edition of which has recently been issued by the American Library Association, are so at variance with the fact that they may not pass unchallenged. Mr. Wire says:

"It is outside the province of this paper to distinguish the library legislation further than to say that most of our state legislation is modeled on the first broad library law allowing taxation, and this was passed by the state of Illinois, in 1872. It is a coincidence that the American Library Association, a Massachusetts corporation, its first headquarters in Boston, should now have its headquarters in Chicago, which owes its public library to the Chicago fire of 1871, and also to the broad law passed in 1872, to allow for the management of this public library. I am aware that the Boston Public Library was started earlier, in 1850, but to this day most of the Massachusetts public libraries are largely dependent on the dog tax for their support, and *this* can hardly be called a public library by taxation of citizens. In fact, these libraries so maintained are a shining example of taxation without representation."

Section 2 of Chapter 305 of the Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts for 1851, authorizing cities and towns to establish and maintain public libraries, reads as follows:

"Any city or town may appropriate for the foundation and commencement of such library, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made; and may also appropriate, annually, for the maintenance and increase of such library, a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made."

Section 1 of Chapter 25 of the Acts of 1850, amending the law of 1851, reads as follows:

"The 305th chapter of the acts of the year 1851 is so far amended as to allow any city or town to appropriate annually, for the maintenance and increase of a public library within the same, a sum not exceeding fifty cents for each of its ratable polls in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made."

Section 1 of Chapter 222 of the Acts of 1866, enlarges the power of appropriation as follows:

"Any town may, at a legal meeting, grant and vote money for the establishment, maintenance or increase of a public library therein, and for erecting or providing suitable buildings or rooms therefor; and may receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest or donation for the establishment, increase or maintenance of any such library."

The Illinois act of 1872 provides that an incorporated city "may levy a tax of not to exceed one mill on a dollar annually, and in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants not to exceed one-fifth of one mill annually on all the taxable property in the city." Any incorporated town, village or township is authorized on petition to levy a tax at a "rate not to exceed two mills on the dollar." Thus while the Massachusetts act of 1866 authorized towns to tax themselves without limit, the Illinois act set specific limits as above quoted.

In view of the above legislation, is it correct to state that Illinois, in 1872 passed the first broad library law allowing taxation?

Section 163 of Chapter 102 of the Revised Laws of 1902, provides that money received for dog licenses and refunded to the towns "shall be expended for the support of public libraries or schools."

In reply to the statement that "most of the Massachusetts public libraries are largely dependent on the dog tax for their support," the following summary may be made from detailed statistics as to income available for 378 of the 403 free public libraries listed in the 23d report of the Massachusetts Library Commission.

Only 29 towns of the 378 are dependent for their funds on the dog tax. In 71 others, though the dog tax forms a considerable portion of the library income, the town makes a substantial additional appropriation. In 70 others this additional appropriation is from two to ten or twelve times as large as the dog tax. Wherever there is an additional appropriation, whether large or small, it is hard to see why this is not a public library "by taxation of citizens," for the town is not obliged to give the dog tax to the library and the fact that a portion of the total sum given to the library by the town is received by the town from the dog tax would appear to have no special significance. In any event, of the 378 libraries 208 libraries report no dog tax paid toward the library income. From these figures it will be seen that Dr. Wire's statement is misleading. Most of the Massachusetts libraries are not largely dependent on the dog tax for their support.

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, *Chairman.*

Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts.

Queries

Editor Library Journal:

We have an inquiry for a pamphlet of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, reprinted from the New York *Herald*, issue

of May 20, 1875. We are unable to locate in our catalogs this article in pamphlet or book form, and would be pleased to hear from anyone who can put us in the way to find it if it has been reprinted.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE T. SETTLE,
Librarian Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.

Humors and Blunders

IN A GERMAN NEIGHBORHOOD

Pleasant housewife to desk assistant: "Do you speak German?"

Assistant, deprecatingly: "Not very well; my German sounds queer—"

Pleasant housewife, encouragingly: "Oh, well, no language don't sound beautiful if it ain't spoke proper."

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Nov. —. Indiana Library Trustees' Association, annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Dec. 11. N. Y. L. Club, L. I. L. Club, and the N. J. L. A.; will hold a joint meeting.

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Statement to the above effect subscribed and sworn to Sept. 15th 1913, before RICHARD N. CUTLER, Notary Public, by JOHN A. HOLDEN Business Manager.

GILMAN HALL TO HAVE SNEAD STANDARD STACK



MOOSE JAW, (SASKATCHEWAN), PUBLIC LIBRARY

A. H. GIBBARD, Librarian

REID & MCALPINE, Architects

Engraving illustrates the design and construction of stacks to be used in Gilman Hall.

¶ Gilman Hall is to have two stack rooms, each containing nine tiers of Snead Standard Stack, extending from basement to roof; the alternate stack floors to be on a level with main floors of the building. Deck floors to be blue white marble. At the outset, only the third to eighth tiers are to be equipped with stacks, leaving the first, second and ninth tiers for future expansion. The present installation will provide 50,000 lineal feet of shelving, with a capacity of about 400,000 volumes, and provision for expansion in the first, second and ninth tiers to a capacity of 600,000 volumes.

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